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THE INDIAN RAILWAY
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Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
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The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

Bombay Gazette

THE TWELVE PAGES.

MORNING EDITION.

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No. 54,200.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1907. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of sailing Saturday	STEAMERS.	TONS.	CONNECTING AT ADEN WITH	TONS.
2-30 P.M. 1907.				
7th Sept.	PENINSULAR	5284	MOLDAVIA	9500
14th "	EGYPT	7912		
21st "	PENINSULAR	5284	INDIA	7911
28th "	MARMORA	10509		
4th Oct	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9505
12th "	ARABIA	7903		
19th "	ORIENTAL	5284	VICTORIA	6522
26th "	PERSIA	7951		
2nd Nov†	MARMORA	10512	BRITANNIA	6525
9th "	OCEANA	6610		
16th "	PENINSULAR	5284	MOOLTAN	9621
23rd "	EGYPT	7912		
30th "	PENINSULAR	5284	CHINA	7912
7th Dec.	MARMORA	10509		
14th "	PENINSULAR	5284	HIMALAYA	6808
21st "	ARABIA	7903		
28th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MOLDAVIA	9500
1908.				
4th Jan.	PERSIA	7951		
11th "	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
18th "	OCEANA	6610		
25th "	ORIENTAL	5 84	MONGOLIA	9505
1st Feb.	EGYPT	7912		
8th "	CALEDONIA	7358	VICTORIA	6522
15th "	ORIEN AL	5284		
22nd "	MACEDO IA	10512		
29th "	ARCADIA	9407		
7th Mar.	CALEDONIA	7h 8	BRITANNIA	65 5
14th "	ARABIA	7903		
21st "	CALEDONIA	7 58	MOOLTAN	9621
28th "	PERSIA	7951		
4th Apr.	MARMORA	10509		
11th "	EGYPT	7912		
18th "	CALEDONIA	7358	MOLDAVIA	9500
25th "	MACEDONIA	10512		
2nd May	ORIENT L	5284	HIMALAYA	6808
9th "	CALEDONIA	7358		
16th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9505
23rd "	ARABIA	7903		

† Proceed to Plymouth, London, and passengers for Marseilles and Gibraltar change at Port Said to the S. S. "Britannia."

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

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FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
ARMAND BEHIC	6,395	Guionnet	3rd Oct. 1907
COMANTIEN	4,143	Magnon	31st "
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	28th Nov. "
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	26th Dec. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	23rd Jan. 1908.
AUSTRALIEN	6,395	Verron	20th Feb. "
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	19th Mar. "

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	13th Sept. 1907
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	11th Oct. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	8th Nov. "

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Steamer	Captain.	Tonnage.	Date
			1907.
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	8106	16th Sept.
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight	6300	6th Oct.
* BRITANNIA	R. J. Garrick	5069	16th "
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	4th Nov.
OLYMPIA	C.P. Osborne, R.N.R.	8126	16th "

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Agents, Bombay.

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INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.
LHASA	2,170	Mon. 9th Sept.	11 a. m. P. D & O.*
KOLA	1,200	Thur. 12th Sept.	9 a. m. Cutch Mandvie.
LINGA	2,170	Fri. 13th Sept.	7 a. m. (direct). *

Route.—Via.

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly)

S. S. "NERBUDDA" 3,025 tons, on MONDAY 9th Sept., calling at Veraval, Mangrole and Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Dubai, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mohumra and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KOLA" 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 12th Sept., calling at Sonmiani and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahumra and Koweit also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LANDAURA," 3,308 tons, on or about 14th Sept.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

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5th September, 1907.

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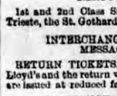

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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE VIA BRINDISI

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st Oct.
KOERNER	5301	A. Forosti	1st Nov.
BOHEMIA	4232	M. Daboovich	16th "
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st Dec
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th "

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
* CHINA	5999	A. de Petris	25th Dec

* Will call at Karachi † Will call at Fiume

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE, VENICE and Brindisi are available for two years,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

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INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S S. N. CO.

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Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
ISTOCK	2891	M. Ticao	20th Sept.
F. FERDINAND	6046	C. Matcovich	26th Oct.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the

AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co
Saccon House, 52, Church Gate Street Fort, Bombay

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure 1907
WAKAMIYA MARU	...	R. Takeda	3rd Sept	15th Sept.
KAGO HIMA MARU	...	K. Kori	11th Sept.	25th Sept.
YEBOSHI MARU	...	.....	2nd Oct.	10th Oct.
TOTUN MARU	...	G. S. Laprail.	17th Oct.	27th Oct.
KAGESHIMA MARU	...	T. Arakawa	23rd Oct	3rd Nov.
MOYOHO MARU	...	....	5th Nov.	17th Nov.

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Lahore.	Bombay.	Colombo.	Zanzibar.
Amritsar	Madras.	Mandalay.	Mombasa
Kurrachee.	Rangoon.	Newera Elya.	Nairobi.
Steamer Point.	Aden.	Kandy.	Chittagong
Entebbe.			

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J. B. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager*

LONDON BANKERS:

LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD

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COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
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HANKOW.	PENANG.	YLOILO.

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TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Biood, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION No. 1 in a few days only removes all discharges from the urinary organs, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2 for impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swellings of the joints—often mistaken for rheumatism—secondary symptoms of disease of the kidneys, sore throat, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction of the sufferer's teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3 for nervous exhaustion, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, and all the distressing consequences arising from early error, excess, indiscretion, or in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

THERAPION may be procured at Only 4/6 per package, of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the World. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and observe above Registered Trade Mark, which is a fac-simile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground), affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA,

YOU NEED NOT SUFFER FROM

NEURALGIA, Sciatica, Nervous Headache, Amenorrhœa, Brow-ache, Cramps, Burns, Pains in Joints and Back, Cuts, Wounds, Ring-worm, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Gout, Swellings, Scalds, Boils, Erysipelas, Chilblains, Bronchitis, Stiff Neck, Sore Throat, Coughs, Colds, Mumps, Mosquitto Bites, Paralysis, Corns, Piles, Bruises, &c., &c., if you use

THILUM.

SOLD EVERY WHERE.

SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,

CROFT MODY & CO.,
19, BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

TRYPSOGEN.

(CARNRICK)

Only Successful Remedy for DIABETES MELLITUS.

Also indicated in Functional Nervous Diseases, Chorea, Neurasthenia, Nervous Dyspepsia, etc., In Incipient Tuberculosis and other mal-nutritions.

Trypsogen is the standard remedy for Diabetes, and is the logical treatment suggested by the latest accepted pathological findings. It is endorsed by the medical profession of the United States and Great Britain; clinical reports, of the most positive character prove it to be the most successful treatment of this grave affection.

Price: Rs. 4-0 per 100 Tablets.

FOR SALE BY

BEYNON & CO.,
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VON LINTZGY'S

SPLEEN, LIVER, MALARIOUS FEVER, AND ANTI-FEVER MIXTURE.

Completely eradicates Fever and reduces Spleen and Liver. THOUSANDS CURED yearly. No recommendation is too strong for the Specific; it supersedes all other so-called Specifics.

PRICE Re. 1 per bottle,
SPECIAL RATES TO THE TRADE.
SOLD BY

VON LINTZGY & CO.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
290-1-2, Bow Bazar Street, CALCUTTA,
and all respectable Medicine Vendors.

The above remedy has stood the test of time and thorough trial. Thousands of Testimonials have been received and are open to inspection. Trials are earnestly solicited. We are quite confident of the result.

CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, up to 1 P.M., on SATURDAY the 28th day of September, 1907, for SEWERS, STORM-WATER DRAINS and ROADS (at Scheme N. IV).

2. Form of Contract, Specification, etc., may, on payment of Re. 10 be obtained from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a Deposit of Rupees Two Thousand to be paid to the Engineer of the Board in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the contract.

4. The Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Board,
R. J. KENT, A. M. Inst., C. E.,
Trust Engineer.

Trust Engineer's Office,
Esplanade Road, Fort,
Bombay, 5th September, 1907.

ALLOMIS.

A PEERLESS PROVISION FOR

POSITIVE cut-right cure of Leucoderma of any stage however old or obstinate. "ALLOMIS" is a recent chemical discovery of our scientific staff —it a resultant product seting to cure to the root of the disease. It is the only remedy par excellence in warding off the scattered white patches, single or in group with convexed scalloped borders—once for all so as not to recur in future, the abnormal Pigment being nantralised and the skin regaining its original hue, uniform success and triumph everywhere. No other has yielded such high percentages of recovery. Positive cure challenged. Quality does not make it worth its price Rs. 10 for each bottle. Supplied direct from the Manager, British Chemical Works, Kidderpore, Calcutta.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT OF PORTUGUESE INDIA AT NOVA-GOA.

NOTICE.

IT is notified by superior orders and in accordance with the Instructions for the adjudication of Public Works in force that a Public Adjudication of works for the construction of accessory Filter-and Tanks AT CHIMBEL which form part of the scheme for the supply of water to the City of Pangim, will take place on the 9th of October, 1907, at noon, at the Office of the Public Works Department, Nova-Goa.

The Plans, terms and conditions for the adjudication are kept open for inspection at the Office of the Public Works Department, on all working days from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M., and at the Office of the Portuguese Consulate, Villar-Ville, Apollo Bundor, Bombay, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. (S.T.)

A provisional deposit of rupees 190 is to be made along with the Tender.

LUIZ SOARES MARTINS,
Acting Chief Engineer.

Nova-Goa, 1st September, 1907.

NOTICE.

THE MERCHANTILE PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Merchantile Press Company, Limited, will be held at the office of Messrs. Thakchand and Shapurji, No. 51, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 9th September, 1907, at 2-30 P.M.(S T.) for the purpose of transacting the following business :—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet made up to the year ending 30th June 1907.
2. To elect Directors in the place of the Directors who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
3. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
4. To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year and fix his remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 26th August to the 9th September 1907, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MUNJI NATHOOBHOY AND CO.
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 13th August, 1907.

CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

DEBENTURE LOAN, 1907.

ISSUE OF RUPEES FIFTEEN LAKHS FOUR PER CENT. DEBENTURES GUARANTEED BY GOVERNMENT UNDER SECTION 30 OF THE ACT, REPAYABLE IN 60 YEARS.

NOTIFICATION.

WITH the sanction of the Government of India and under the provisions of Sections 52—59 of the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898 (assented to by the Governor-General of India), the Board of Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay hereby invite Tenders for Rs. 15 LAKHS bearing interest at 4 per cent. per annum repayable in sixty years. It is not the intention of the Trustees to issue any further Debenture Loan during the current financial year.

2. Under Section 20 (*f*) of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882, the High Court has passed a rule authorizing the investment of Trust Moneys in Debentures issued by the Board.

3. The guarantee for the fulfilment of the Board's liabilities provided in the Act includes, *inter alia*, a provision (Section 80) that, in the event of any default being made by the Board in any payment of interest due under Sections 52 and 54 (including interest on the Board's Debentures) or in setting aside and investing any sum required for the Sinking Fund for redemption of the Board's Debentures, the Accountant-General of Bombay or other Officer for the time being performing the duties of the office of the said Accountant-General shall make such payment or set aside and invest such sum as may be required to be paid or to be set aside and invested.

4. Debentures will be issued payable to the applicant or order and will be transferable by endorsement.

5. Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500 as may be required, they will be repayable in Bombay in sixty years from 24th September, 1907, and will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on first January and first July in Bombay, at the Head Office of the Bank of Bombay or, subject to notification, at the Office of the Trustees in Bombay.

6. The interest on Debentures enfaced for payment of interest in Calcutta will be payable at the Head Office of the Bank of Bengal.

7. Three per cent. of the amount tendered for to be deposited on application ; the balance to be paid on or before the 31st day of December, 1907.

8. Anticipated interest at 4 per cent. per annum will be paid from date of payment in full up to 31st December, 1907, at the time of issue of Debentures.

9. The deposit of 3 per cent. will be returned (but no interest will be allowed) if no allotment is made, and will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully paid up by the 31st day of December, 1907.

10. Tenders should be submitted in a sealed cover addressed to the Secretary, Bombay Improvement Trust and subscribed "Tenders for Improvement Trust Loan. They will be received up to 12 o'clock noon (standard time) on the 24th September, 1907, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Chairman of the Improvement Trust.

11. Printed forms of tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary.

12. The Board reserve to themselves the right of refusing Tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low, but, subject to this reservation, allotments will be made in full to the highest Tenderers, and rateably to the Tenderers offering the lowest rate accepted by the Board. Provided that no allotment will be issued if the amount distributable to any Tenderer is less than Rs. 500.

13. As a condition to the issue of this loan, the Board under Section 55 (2) of the City of Bombay Improvement Act reserve and set apart Debentures to the aggregate nominal value of Rs. 1,50,000 for the investment of Sinking Funds, and the rate at which the Trustees will take up the Debentures so reserved will be the average rate of the accepted tenders.

By Order of the Board,
W. N. SHILSTONE,
Secretary.

Office of the Bombay Improvement Trust,
Esplanade Road,
Bombay, 27th August, 1907.

BACK NUMBERS of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, the Weekly Budget and the Weekly Mail Editions when available, are supplied on the following terms :— The price varies, according to lapse of time, between As. 2 and Re. 1, and higher for very old issues, if available.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES, of Iron and Steel, ARRIVED per R. I. s. s. "ONDA" D-E Shed, Prince's Dock, are hereby informed that their Consignments ex above Vessel, are ready for delivery.

E. Y. WATSON,
Superintendent,
Port Trust Docks.

Dated 7th Sept., 1907.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 11th, 13th and 14th instant, being Public Holidays, under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

NOTICE.

RE CONTRACT FOR SALE OF THE TRAMWAY COMPANY'S BYCULLA STABLES.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway's Company, Ld., have contracted TO SELL the undermentioned property to our client. All persons or bodies corporate having or claiming any interest in the said property by way of mortgage, charge, lease, lien, inheritance, gift or otherwise howsoever, are required to make their claims known in writing to us at our Office, at No. 53 Medows Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof. In default thereof all such claims, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Foras land situate at Parel Road, without the Fort, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, together with the stable, buildings, erections and the chawl now standing thereon (being a portion of the property known as the Tramway Co.'s Byculla Stables), containing by admeasurement 5023 square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue as to part thereof under Collector's New No. 16896, New Survey Nos. A. 3599 and A2/3599, and as to the remainder thereof under Collector's Old Nos. 225,243,213,244, New Nos. 13752 and 13764, Old Survey Nos. 385-386, and New Survey No. 1/3599, and Assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under E Ward Nos. 7586,7590, Street Nos. 1 and 4 and 230, 276, Parel Road, and bounded as follows :—That is, on the North by other property of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Company, Ltd., on the South by the property of the G. I. P. Railway Company, on the East by Parel Road, and on the West partly by the line and partly by other property of the G. I. P. Railway Company.—Dated this 5th day of September, 1907.

SORABJI & JEHANGIR,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

BECK & CO.'S
(KAISER BREWERY)
PILSENER
BEER
HAS ALWAYS BEEN AND IS STILL
THE BEST.

BURKE'S
THREE STARS
WHISKY.
Rs. 2-8 per bottle,
TO BE HAD FROM
D. C. OOMRIGAR, D. D. BARIA.
All Wine Merchants.
SOLE AGENTS :
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY.

POMMERY
AND
GRENO
CHAMPAGNE.
THE LEADING CHAMPAGNE
IN ENGLAND
AND
ALL OVER THE WORLD.

NOTICE.

MRS. JAMES LEASK (formerly of Bombay) having REMOVED from Edinburgh to "Elmswood," 52, Crystal Palace Park Road, Sydenham, London, S. E., will be glad to TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of and Superintend the Education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India and abroad. For Particulars apply *Bombay Gazette* Office.

THE HOME FOR THE AGED
MULBAPETT, HYDERABAD.

THIS INSTITUTION receives the Aged and Infirm Poor of both sexes, irrespective of Class, Caste, or Creed.

The Sisters Feed, Nurse, Clothe their Poor, and attend to all their wants.

☞ The House is entirely supported by Voluntary Contributions.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

ELECTRICAL.

	Rs. a.
Electric Light Fitting. A Handbook for working Electrical Engineers. Embodying Practical Notes on Installation Management. With numerous Illustrations. By John W. Urquhart.	3 12
Electro-Plating. A Practical Handbook. By J. W. Urquhart	3 12
Electric Light. Its production and use. By J. W. Urquhart. With numerous Illustrations	5 10
Dynamo Construction. A Practical Handbook for use of Engineer-Constructors and Electricians in Charge. By J. W. Urquhart. With numerous Illustrations.	5 10
The Construction of Dynamos (Alternating and Direct Current.) A Text-Book for Students, Engineers, etc. By Tyson Sewell, A.M.I.E.E. Illustrated.	6 9
A First Book of Electricity and Magnetism. By W. Perren Maycock, M.I.E.E. With One Hundred and Twenty-seven Illustrations. ...	1 14
The Internal Wiring of Buildings. By H. M. Leaf, A.M.I.E.E. Illustrated.	1 3
Continuous Current Armatures. Their Winding and Construction. A Handbook for Students, Designers, etc.	3 1
The Testing of Alternating Current Machines in Laboratories and Test-Rooms. A Practical Work for Students and Engineers. Vol. I. General Tests, Transformer, Alternators. By Charles Kinzbrunner, A.M.I.E.E.	3 15
Wireless Telegraphy : Its Origin, Development, Invention, and Apparatus. With 85 Diagrams and Illustrations.	9 3
A Pratical Elementary Manual of Magnetism and Electricity. By Andrew Jamieson. With numerous Illustrations.	2 12
Care and Management of Electrical Machinery. A Handbook for the use of power Users and Attendants.	0 14
Coil and Current. Or the Trimmphs of Electricity. By Henry Frith and W. Stepney Rawson. Illustrated...	2 10
Electric Wiring. Diagrams and Switchboards. By Newton Harrison. With 105 Illustrations showing the principles and Technic of the Art of Wiring.	4 6
Telegraphy. A Detailed Exposition of the Telegraph System of the British Post Office. By T. E. Herbert. With 509 Illustrations, ...	5 11
Armature Construction. By H. M. Hobart, B.Sc., and A. G. Ellis. With 420 Illustrations and numerous coloured Diagrams.	13 2
The Telephone Service, its Past, Present and its Future. By Herbert Law Webb, M.I.E.E. Illustrated.	0 14
Polyphase Electric Currents and Alternate Current Motors. By Silvanus P. Thompson. Illustrated, ...	15 12
Electric Bells, Indicators and Aerial Lines. By Umbesto Zeda. Translated by S. R. Bottone.	1 12
Electricity and Magnetism. By Arthur Gordon Webster.	12 4

MURUGAPPA CHETTYAR & CO'S
HIGH CLASS SUMATRA BRAND.

These are rates per 100 at Trichy,

FLOR-DE-GANESHA CLUB...	Rs. 7-8.
Ditto Nos. 1, 2 and 3....	Rs. 4-8; 4-4; and 4-0 respectively
GANESHA SPECIALS Nos. 1, 2, and 3.	Rs. 3-12; 3-8; and 3-4 do.
NELSON Nos. 1 and 2.....	Rs. 4-0 and 3-8 do.
TOGO Nos. 1 and 2	Rs. 3-4 and 3-0 do.
LA GANESHA GEMS, Nos. 1, 2, and 3.	Rs. 3-0; 2-8 and 2-4 do.
PLANTERS.....	Rs. 2-4 do.

Subject to addition of 5 per cent to cover Freight etc.

N. B.—Pure Indian CIGARS can also be had of

S. T. MURUGAPPA CHETTYAR & Co.,
BYCULLA.

GENERAL
FAMILY PENSION FUND.
ESTABLISHED 1870.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS..... 48 Lakhs.
PENSIONS PAID ..... 28 Lakhs.

A PURELY MUTUAL CONCERN enabling all men and women (Christian) to secure monthly pensions for their Nominees. Full particulars from—

THE SECRETARY,
13, Dalhousie Square, East, Calcutta.

NEW PREMISES
OF
CONNOR, GERRARD & CO.,
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FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS & DECORATORS.
FURNITURE FOR
Drawing, Dining and Billiard Rooms, Bedrooms, Libraries, &c.
Best Quality, Style and Finish.
REASONABLE PRICES.
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ESTIMATES FREE.
Apply for Designs.

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SHELL BRAND
IMPORTED BY THE
ASIATIC PETROLEUM COMPANY,
AGENTS :
FAZULBHOY M. CHINOY & CO.,
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SPORTSMEN.

IF you wish to have your SHIKAR Trophies mounted, you cannot do better than entrust them to us, the leading firm of TAXIDERMISTS. We possess many beautiful and chaste designs for mounting Tusks, Horn and Hoof Trophies and can guarantee the fidelity of a likeness, and the quality and finish of our production in the setting up of heads and Skins for which we were awarded a GOLD MEDAL at the BOMBAY EXHIBITION. Write for Catalogue with Testimonials and Press Opinions,

MURRAY BROTHERS,
PRACTICAL AND ARTISTIC
TAXIDERMISTS,
DRUM CASTLE, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

Messrs. O. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.
The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite their visiting RELIABLE AGENTS for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them. Machinery orders are attended to by an expert.

WHITEFRIARS STREET, LONDON. TELEGRAMS, "KEYMER, LONDON."

AMUSEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.
MAURICE E. BANDMANN
PRESENTS THE
BANDMANN COMEDY CO.
22 LONDON ARTISTES 22.
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
THE EXCEEDINGLY FUNNY & FARCICAL COMEDY
ARE YOU A MASON?
Which ran for over seven years at the Shaftesbury Theatre, London.

MOND., 9th " —East Lynn.
TUES., 10th " —The Professor's Love Story.
WEDN., 11th " —His House in Order.
THURS., 12th " —The Private Secretary.
FRID., 13th " —Sherlock Holmes.
SATUR., 14th " —"A Message from Mars."
MOND., 16th " —"All of a Sudden Peggy."
TUES., 17th " —(An extra Night) 'Niobe."

Time and prices as usual.
Plan now open at ROSE & CO.

FANCY BAZAAR
AT
ST. JOSEPH'S CONVENT, BANDRA.

A FANCY BAZAAR will be held in St. Joseph's Convent, Bandra, in aid of the Orphanage, on the 8th SEPTEMBER, and will remain open to the end of the month.

The following articles will be exposed for sale :—Fancy Work of every description in crewel applique and hand-painting such as cosies, sachets, table centers, cushions, etc.

Wool Work—Shawls, fascinators, baby hoods, socks, etc., laces, point lace collars, cuffs and hoods, both in point lace and silks.

Toys of every description and articles of devotion such as statues, prayer books, beads, pictures, etc. Besides these there are sundry articles both for use and ornament.

REFRESHMENTS may also be had.

CALCUTTA RUGBY FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

THE above TOURNAMENT for the CALCUTTA CUP will COMMENCE on the 14th SEPTEMBER.

ENTRIES CLOSE on SATURDAY, September 7th, at noon.

Entrance fee Rs. 10. For further particulars apply to—

T. C. MANDERS,
Hony. Secretary, Calcutta Football Club,
20, Strand Road, Calcutta.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

SOUTH BRITISH
INSURANCE COMPANY
HAVE REMOVED THEIR OFFICE
TO
CANADA BUILDING,
HORNBY ROAD.

CONNAUGHT HOTEL,
POONA.

CUISINE OF THE VERY BEST.
Most Central Position.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.
From 2,000 to 3,000 Tons.
BRITISH & CONTINENTAL STEEL BEAMS,
ALWAYS IN STOCK.
IN ALL SECTIONS AND UP TO 36 FEET LENGTHS.
Special lengths cut at a slightly increased rate.
Prices on Application.
RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS.
BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

KING, KING & CO.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM. Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection, with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs HENRY S. KING & Co., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON.
HENRY S. KING & CO.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.
BRITISH & CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURE.
5,000 TONS { STEEL BEAMS / STEEL ANGLES / STEEL TEES / CAST-IRON PIPES
KEPT IN STOCK IN BOMBAY.
Prices quoted on receipt of specification for Delivery at any Railway Station or Sea Port in India.

GEO. SERVICE & CO.,
King's Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

THE ORPHEUS MUSICAL STORES.
MUSIC AND
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
A CHOICE AND LARGE SELECTION OF
MUSIC, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS AND ACCESSORIES.
THE BEST AND CHEAPEST HOUSE IN BOMBAY FOR
BAND AND STRING INSTRUMENTS of the latest style and description and of the best quality from the leading MAKERS.
COLUMBIA GRAPHOPHONES
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KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

COMBRIDGE'S
BOOK LIST.

"THE DAILY TELEGRAPH" LIBRARY OF NOVELS.
Bound in half Morocco, Marble Boards, Gilt top. Re. 1-8 each.

OLIVER TWIST. By Charles Dickens.
NICHOLAS NICKLEBY. By Charles Dickens.
MARTIN CHUZZLEWIT. By Charles Dickens.
HYPATIA. By Charles Kingsley.
ALTON LOCKE. By Charles Kingsley.
SOLDIERS THREE. By Rudyard Kipling.
THE WIDE WIDE WORLD. By Elizabeth Wetherell.
SCENES OF CLERICAL LIFE. By George Eliot.
SPONGE'S SPORTING TOUR. By Surtees.
VIRGINIA OF VIRGINIA. By Amelie Rives.
MARKET MARBOROUGH. By G. J. Whyte-Melville.
THE CRUISE OF THE MIDGE. By Michael Scott
GUY LIVINGSTONE. By George Lawrence.
THE CAXTONS. By Lord Lytton.
BARRY LYNDON. By W. M. Thackeray.
WOODSTOCK. By Sir Walter Scott.
GUY MANNERING. By Sir Walter Scott
OLD MORTALITY. By Sir Walter Scott.
THE BRIDE OF LAMMERMOOR. By Sir Walter Scott.
ORLEY FARM. By Anthony Trollope.
SENSE & SENSIBILITY. By Jane Austen.
LADY AUDLEY'S SECRET. By M. E. Braddon,
SHIRLEY. By Charlotte Bronte.
MARY BARTON. By Mrs. Gaskell.
THE AIDE-DE-CAMP. By James Grant.

A. J. COMBRIDGE & CO.,
ESPLANADE ROAD,
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IMPORTANT NOTICE.
GRAND ECONOMICAL SALE.
FOR A SHORT TIME ONLY.

WE beg to inform our kind customers that this is our first sale which is in full swing now. We guarantee that every article is new and the best and the prices are the lowest. You will be astonished by visiting our shop once, seeing the best articles comparing the prices with other shops. We hope if you will visit once, you will be sure. Don't lose this golden chance because the sale will not last for long time.

We are giving the prices of some articles below by which you will be sure enough :—

		Rs. a.
Thomson's Corsets ...	...per pair	1 0
Do K. K	... "	1 10
Do. C. B.	... "	1 10
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Do. Marie ...	... "	2 0
Do. Lady Curson...	... "	2 0
Do. Forget-me-not ...	... "	2 0
Do. B	... "	2 0

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DIVINE SERVICE.

19TH SUNDAY, AFTER TRINITY, 8TH SEPT. 1907.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

8 a.m.—Matins.
8-30 a. m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Smart in F.
9-30 a. m.—Litany.
Hymns—230, 218 and 315.
3-30 p m—Children's Service.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Canticles—Barnby in E
Hymns—290, 180 and 27.
Collections for—Cathedral Improvement Scheme

Daily—Matins at 8-15 a. m. and Evensong at 5-45 p.m.
Daily—Holy Communion at 7-45 a. m.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.
The Afghan Memorial Church.

8 a m—Holy Eucharist.
10 a.m.—Parade Service.
5-30 p.m.—Sunday School
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

WEEK DAYS.

8 a.m.—Holy Eucharist—Thursday
H C—478, 315 and 220.
F—262, 516, and 265.
H S—545, 512 and 477.
4-30 p m—Guild of St Helena Monday.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.

8 a. m—Holy Communion
Hymn—355, 318 and 178
5-45 a.m.—Litany and Address
Hymns—373 and 449.
5-30 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes
6-30 p m—Evensong and Sermon
Hymns—326, 622, 449, 456 and 237.

ST. PETER'S MAZAGON.

6-30 a m—Holy Eucharist.
7-15 a m—Matins and Litany
8 a m—Holy Eucharist—Choral—Preacher Rev Father Biscoe
6-30 p m—Evensong—Choral—Preacher Rev Father Nicholson
Alms for the Poor

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

8 a.m.—Matins.
8-30 a m—Holy Eucharist—Choral.
9-30 a m—Litany
5-15 p m—Sunday School.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

8 a m—Holy Communion
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon.
6-30 p.m—Evening Prayer and Sermon.
Collections for Church Expenses and Poor

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

11 a. m.—Joint Morning Service.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service.
Psalm—28
Hymns—102, 196 and 212.

UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.
(Wandby Road.)

6-30 a.m.—Sunday School.
11 a.m.—United Service (St. Andrew's Church).
6-30 p m.—Evening service—Rev Alex S Crichton.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY
Name (Wodehouse Road).

6 a.m.—Mass
7 a.m.—Mass
8 a.m.—Mass with Sermon
9 a.m.—Mass with Sermon
6-30 p.m.—Sermon and Benediction.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, COLABA CAUSEWAY.

6-30 a.m.—Parade Service—Preacher Rev C Ryder Smith, B A
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service—Preacher, Rev C Ryder Smith, B A.
7-30 p.m.—Sacramental Service.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
9 to 10 p.m.—Social Hour.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, VICTORIA GARDENS.

10 a.m.—Preacher—Rev. A J Revnell.
6-30 p.m.—Preacher—Rev A J Revnell.
5 p.m—Sunday School.

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9-30 a.m.—Morning Service.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service

THE "Munchener Neueste Nachrichten," in an article on the Kaiser's newspaper reading, says he reads uncut newspapers extensively, and with sufficient regularity and sufficient breadth of choice to keep him thoroughly an fait with all shades of public opinion. Newspaper clippings, however, play the chief role in instructing the Kaiser on the affairs of the day. These are sent in folios regularly to the Emperor by the Foreign Office and by the Literary Bureau of the Ministry for Home Affairs. The various technical departments send in budgets of clippings on their special subjects. Newspaper clippings are pasted on foolscap sheets, with name and date of paper. Embellished with Imperial annotations and comments, the clippings are subsequently returned to the offices which have sent them, where they are carefully pigeon-holed.

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Hundreds of apparently healthy men and women suffer secret tortures from unseen skin troubles, of which even their nearest and dearest friends know nothing.

A tiny pimple on the face is usually attended to, because of the disfigurement it causes, but if the same kind of trouble manifests itself on back or chest it is too often neglected— with dire results. Taking root in the unnoticed little sore skin disease gets a firm hold on the tissue and increasing irritation eventually compels attention to what may be by this time a mass of eruptions, a discharging ulcer that eats deep into the flesh, or an obstinate poisoned wound.

The unfortunate sufferer now finds that early neglect has saddled him (or her) with a disagreeable skin disease that may resist ordinary treatments for years. Turning to Zam-buk at last, the right thing is invariably found, but the wisest course is to keep this pure and effective skin-cure handy always, and to dress every disorder of the skin as soon as it appears.

Zam-buk is not only soothing and healing, but antiseptic and germicidal, and the unique vegetable essences of which it is composed establish perfect skin-health whenever they are applied. Consequently Zam-buk is equally good either for the simple pimple of a day's growth or the serious sore of years' standing; cures of the latter kind depending only on patience and perseverance.

Mrs. D. Fleming, of 20, Hamilton Road, Strathaven, Lanarkshire, writes:—"My little girl had some spots like pimples on her back and legs. After a time they broke and formed into scaps. I used various kinds of ordinary ointment, but without any good result. I then started dressing the scaps and raw places with Zam-buk. They soon began to heal, and after proper perseverance new skin grew all over the affected area."

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"Bombay Gazette," 7th Sept., 1907.

Zam-Buk
"RUB IT IN."

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 6.

The depression in the Bay is still developing and has caused light to moderate rain in Bengal, Orissa and in the extreme east of the Central Provinces.

Rainfall has again been widespread in Chota Nagpur and Bihar but has diminished in Eastern Bengal and Assam. There has been a distinct improvement in the Arabian Sea current in the western districts of the Peninsula and rainfall has been heavier in the West Coast, while cloud has increased in most parts of the Peninsula and in the central portions of the country.

The disturbance in the extreme north has disappeared.

In Burma, the rainfall has been nearly general on the Coast and in the northern districts of the interior and the principal amounts are—Tavoy 1 1/2 inches, Diamond Island 2, Bassein 1, and Bhamo 1 1/2 inch. Cloud is moderate in amount and the temperature has risen in the central districts, and it, and humidity are now normal everywhere.

In the northeast of India and Orissa, nearly general rain has fallen except in Eastern Bengal and Assam where the rainfall has been local. Sangor Island, Dinajpur and Darjeeling record ¾ inch, Patna 3, Balasore and Sambalpur 1¼ and Cuttack ¾ inch. Cloud is light to moderate in Eastern Bengal and Assam and moderate to heavy in the rest of the division. The air is damper than usual in the western districts and contain the usual amount of moisture, but elsewhere the temperature is normal except for defect in Bihar.

In the United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces, rain has fallen in the extreme east of the United Provinces and of the Central Provinces, Gorakhpur reporting ¾ inch and Raipur 1½ inches. Cloud has decreased in the east of the United Provinces and skies are almost clear in that province, while they are lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is generally in defect, the temperature approximately normal.

In the North-West of India, Ludiana and Deesa had ¾ inches of rain, Mount Abu 1¼ and Ahmedabad ½ inch. The skies are clear or only lightly clouded and humidity generally normal except for excess in parts of Rajputana and Gujarat while the temperature differs by only small amounts from normal.

The Peninsula, nearly general rain has fallen in the West Coast districts and this only large amounts are—Karwar 1½ inches and Mangalore 2 inches. Cloud is moderate in amount in Konkan, north of the Madras Coast and light to moderate elsewhere and the air is drier and warmer than usual in the East Coast districts while humidity and temperature are nearly normal in the remainder of the Peninsula.

Forecast :—Nearly general rain is likely in the Burma Coast, Bengal Presidency and the West Coast of the Peninsula. Local rain in the interior of Burma and Eastern Bengal and Assam and east of the Central Provinces.

In the Arabian Sea, the mail steamer which left Aden, first experienced from 54° to 64° E. moderate to light monsoon and cloudy weather with several light to heavy showers and moderate to considerable sea swell. Thence to arrival this morning moderate to light monsoon, passing clouds and decreasing sea swell. The strength of the Monsoon winds has diminished in the western portion of the Arabian Sea and is now below normal, but that in the eastern portion has improved slightly and will probably be somewhat above normal.

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time) on the 6th September was 29,834. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 11 ft. at 8 a.m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer supposing the reading to be 30·00 and that of attached thermometer 80 deg. F, will be 14 and this will be higher or lower by·01 for each 4 deg. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid, above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet it will read higher or lower by·01 for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In Cts.	Esplanade. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.
Previously registered	98 20	94 11	95 55	98 49
Friday, 6th Sept, 1907	0 09	0 20	0 09	0 18
Total	98 29	94 31	95 67	98 67
Total to date, 1906	53 11	52 15	59 10	53 16

MESSRS. KEMP AND CO.
CUMBALLA HILL, SEPT. 6.
Rainfall up to 8 a.m.

	Last 24 Hours. In. Cts.	Total to Date. In. Cents.
Cumballa Hill.....	0 5	88 95

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 6TH SEPTEMBER.

Summary of Observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday the 6th September 1907, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

Punjab.—The district has been rainless. Winds are easterly at Lahore, northerly at Delhi and west-south-westerly at Sirsa. The sky is almost clear. The maximum and minimum are both from 2° to 5° in excess of normal. Humidity is slightly less than usual.

United Provinces.—This district has been rainless. Winds are westerly to south-westerly in direction. The sky is almost clear at Agra, Jhansi and Cawnpore and moderately clouded at Allahabad. The day temperature is from 2° to 4° in excess of normal and the night temperature is fairly normal. There is usual amount of moisture at Jhansi, but it is less than usual in other places.

Sind and Rajputana.—These districts have been rainless. The direction of air movement is westerly to west-north-westerly. The sky is almost clear at Jaipur and partially cloudy elsewhere. The temperature has been almost normal and there is usual amount of saturation in the atmosphere.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—There has been local rain Deesa reporting 0·81", Ahmedabad 0·29" and Dwarka and Bhuj a few drops. The sky is lightly or densely clouded everywhere. The variations of both maximum and minimum are generally small. Humidity shows a slight to considerable increase above normal at Bhuj, Veraval, Rajkot, Deesaand about normal elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—There has been no rain except locally at Raipur where 1·27" have been received. Winds are westerly to north-westerly in direction. The sky is overcast at Hoshangabad and lightely or moderately clouded elsewhere. The temperature is 4° below normal at Raipur and the minium 4° to 6° below it at Raipur, Amraoti, Khandwa and Hoshangabad. Elsewhere the variations are generally small. Humidity is slightly in excess of normal at Hoshangabad and Raipur and slightly less than usual elsewhere.

Konkan.—There has been general rain all along the Coast. Karwar reporting 1·25", Mormugao 0·36" and Bombay 0·19". The sky is moderately to densely clouded over the whole district. Both the day and night temperatures are about normal and humidity is slightly in excess of normal at Mormugoa and slightly or moderately less than usual elsewhere.

Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—There has been rain of local character in this district. Belgaum reporting 0·76", Poona 0·19" and Ahmednagar and Aurangabad a few drops. The sky is overcast at Hyderabad (Deccan) and lightly clouded in other places. The temperature variations are small. Humidity is moderately in defect of normal at Malegaon, Ahmednagar and Hyderabad (Deccan).

General remarks.—The monsoon continues to be weak and no rain beyond local showers is to be expected. The Mail steamer report shows a considerable weakening of the monsoon in the Arabian Sea.

Arabian Sea.—The Mail steamer "Peninsular" which left Aden on the 1st reports having experienced up to longitude 54° E. moderate to light easterly and south-easterly winds passing clouds a light shower and a south-east swell thence to longitude 64° E. moderate to light monsoon, cloudy, several light to heavy shower and a moderate to considerable sea and swell thence to arrival this morning moderate to light monsoon passing clouds and decreasing sea and swell.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

MRS. EMILY GRANT COSSE, of Hastings, who died in June last, widow of Canon Crosse, formerly Canon Residentiary of Chichester, bequeathed £50 to Dr. John Inglis, of Hastings, or other her regular medical attendant, conditional upon his severing an artery to make sure of her death. Mrs. Crosse also directed that she should be buried at Eastry, Kent, in the same grave as her husband, that her funeral should be of the most simple character, that no leaden coffin should be used, and that the grave should be left open to the air one night previous to her buried.

THE WORLD'S CHAMPION CLUB SWINGER.

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To be supreme in one thing, *to do it better than anyone else*, is to enjoy that sense of power which comes to every man who has battled triumphantly into the front rank. Many men get into the front rank, but few stop there, because *the spurt has left them too weak and nerveless to hold the position won.* If there is an individual man who knows, more than anyone else, how to keep to the front, that man is Tom Burrows, the World's Champion Club Swinger, whose feats of physical prowess are monuments of endurance and vigour, and whose emphatic assurance that he "would certainly have broken down but for a few timely doses of Phosferine," embodies experience which practical folk should profit by. Tom Burrows can do one thing better than anyone else, he has won his way into the front rank, and *has the endurance and energy to stay there*, and when he and other famous present day athletes state that "Phosferine increases one's powers of endurance magnificently, and enables one to withstand the effects of fatigue" it is irresistible proof of the tonic's extraordinary energising properties.

How Acquired and Retained.

TOM BURROWS, the World's Champion Club Swinger, writes:—"I am constantly being asked how it is I manage to go on swinging my clubs for 50 and 60 hours without rest, and yet apparently without showing any signs of nervous exhaustion. I have found it very difficult to get properly to sleep after completing a long swing, owing to a mechanical muscular action which sets my arms swinging again as soon as I have dropped off. Of late I have not been troubled so frequently in this manner, not even after my two and a half days (61¼ hours) swing at Olympia on January 23-25, for the World's Championship. I chiefly ascribe this recent improvement to the wonderful beneficial effect which Phosferine has always exerted, both before and after any one of my feats. I must confess there were times when I should certainly have broken down but for a few timely doses of Phosferine. The tonic winds me up, in a manner of speaking, and undoubtedly increases my powers of endurance magnificently, and also enables me to withstand the effects of fatigue surprisingly well. At Buenos Ayres, in June 1906, I swung 4lb. clubs for 59 continuous hours, and immediately continued without a stop in an extra two hours display and fancy club swinging contest against Macrae. I won that match, but it was a close call, and I am convinced that without a dose or two of Phosferine I could never have got through. I leave for South Africa tomorrow, and have some big matches there, and I am taking Phosferine with me."—July 9, 1907.

PHOSFERINE

The Greatest of all Tonics.
A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility	Neuralgia	Lassitude	Brain-Fag
Influenza	Premature Decay	Exhaustion	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Backache	Stomach Disorders	Headache
Sleeplessness	Mental Exhaustion	Faintness	Hysteria

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Remedy of Kings

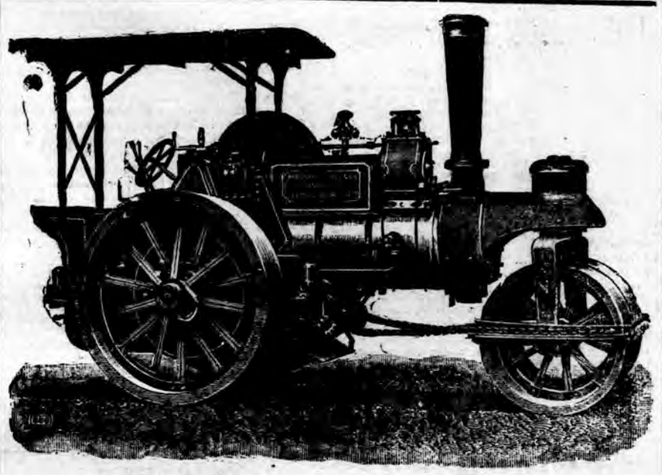
Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the Royal Family
H.I.M. the Empress of Russia
H.M. the King of Greece
H.M. the Queen of Roumania
H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia
H.I.M. the Emperor of China
And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the world.

Proprietors: Ashton & Parsons, Ltd., La Belle Sauvage, Ludgate Hill, London, England.
Price in Great Britain, bottles, 1/1½, 2/9 and 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.
The 2/9 size contains nearly four times the 1/1½ size.

Wholesale Agents:—Messrs. J. A. KIRKBRIDE & Co., 60 Tamarind Lane BOMBAY.

MARSHALLS' STEAM ROAD ROLLERS.



As supplied to the Bombay and other Mofussil Municipalities and Public Bodies.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO

Marshall, Sons & Co., Ld.,

ENGINEERS,

MARSHALLS' BUILDINGS, BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY. | 99, CLIVE ST., CALCUTTA.

Works GAINSBOROUGH, England.

SAINT RAPHAEL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates. DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*

(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS *is a* MELISSA *and* MINT *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.*

JOMPAGNIE du VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, Valence (Drôme-France).
PELICER & C°, Sole Agents for Madras.—PHILLIPS & C°, Agents in Bombay.
DUMOULIN & C°, Agents in Pondicherry.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

FIRE | ROYAL | LIFE

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Every Class of Business Transacted at Lowest Rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

New Prospectus just Issued containing LARGELY REDUCED RATES.

Application for Agencies in unrepresented Mofussil Centres invited.

Apply for Particulars.

BRANCH OFFICE: SECY. C. M. ROSS,
AGENTS: T. H. MOORE & Co
ROYAL INSURANCE BUILDING, HUMMUM STREET.
42/48, *Church Gate Street.*
BOMBAY

THE ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 2,75,00,000
INVESTMENTS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
and lodged with the
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager, BOMBAY.

THE DEMAND
FOR
STANDARD
POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1906
ISSUED FOR.....£2,384,400
ACCUMULATED FUNDS £11,750,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE £29,222,600

ASK FOR THE 1906
PROSPECTUS containing
the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from
F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LD.
Head Office: BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.

Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies,
WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birth day.	Assurances of Rs. 1000 payable at death. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. a.		Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10		36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
25	24 3		39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
30	27 4	63	43 13	36 9	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
35	31 5	63	47 1	39 13	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
40	36 11	63 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
45	43 14	76 7	58 13	...	71 11	56 13	...	45

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.

E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary, Rs. 5.

LAYS OF THE LAW.
(A Selection of Leading Cases)
By W. E. H. Re. 1

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.

Apply "The Bombay Gazette" Office.

INSURANCES.

A POLICY THAT SPEAKS.

BEFORE proposing for LIFE INSURANCE, the Public are invited to have a peep into a Policy of the MANUFACTURERS' LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, wherein the cash surrender values, paid up values, etc., along with other conditions of the Policy are distinctly laid down for different systems and different ages.

For full particulars apply to—

JAFFER JOOSAB & CO.,
Resident Agents,
MANUFACTURERS' LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
7, Green Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

N.B.—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS, and able CANVASSERS REQUIRED for Bombay, Bombay Presidency, and Central Provinces, on good remuneration.

THE INDIAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Established under the Chairmanship of
The Honourable Sir PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K. C. I. E.

"ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE CO., LD."

Authorized Capital Rs. 5,000,000.
Subscribed Capital Rs. 2,554,300.

COMPANY'S FUNDS.
Invested in Government Securities only.

COMPANY'S RATES.
Lower than those of other Companies.

COMPANY'S BUSINESS.
Done in Bombay as well as in the Mofussil.

FIRE INSURANCE.
Accepted on Buildings, Furniture, Personal Effects, Shops, Godowns, Mills, Factories, Rent, etc.

Further particulars can be had from

JAFFER JOOSAB & CO.,
Secretaries,
7, Green Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

WANTED AGENTS for Up-countries.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA,
CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND £1,075,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS...£800,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg. Bombay. Karachi. Calcutta. Madras. Rangoon. Colombo Penang. Thaiping (Perak). Ipoh Perak). Medan, Deli (Sumatra). Singapore. Kwala Lumpor Bangkok. Batavia. Soumbaya. Macllin. Cebu (Phillippines). Hongkong. Foochow. Saigon. Shanghai. Tientsin. Hankow. Yokohama. Kobe. New York.

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

J. GREIG,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. Agent.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.
HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... „ 50,00,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman (Messrs Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)
SIR J. COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Kt. (Messrs Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart
DORABJI JAMSETJI TATA, Esq., (of Messrs. Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal Bombay.)
NOORDIN EBRAHIM NOORDIN, Esq Messrs. Noordin Ebrahim Noordin and Co.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS,

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... „ 21,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND... „ 11,050,000
SPECIAL RESERVE for SILVER FUND ..... „ 1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND ..... „ 2,800,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—

London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Honolulu (Hawaii), Shanghai, Hongkong, Hankow, Tientsin, Peking, Newchwang, Chefoo, Tsinanfu, Changchun, Antung-Hsien, Tokyo, Nagasaki, Bombay, Tyojiro (Fuse Arthur), Fengtien, Liaoyang, Dairen (Dalny), Kobe, Osaka

LONDON BANKERS:—
The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT Accounts.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager
Albert Buildings, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

S. ROSE & Co.
FORT, BOMBAY.

VIOLINS	... Rs. 10 to 500
BANJOES	... „ 10 to 200
MANDOLINES	„ 7/8 to 150
GUITARS	... „ 10 to 150
FLUTES...	... „ 2/8 to 250
ACCORDEONS	„ 5 to 58
CONCERTINAS	„ 5 to 250

STRINGS
FOR
Violins, Banjoes, Mandolines, etc., etc.,
Best Quality—Lowest Prices.

CORNETS	... Rs. 20 to 180
CLARIONETS...	„ 35 to 189

BAND INSTRUMENTS
AND
APPURTENANCES
OF
EVERY DESCRIPTION. STOCK LIST FREE.

FORT, BOMBAY.
S. ROSE & Co.

Stephens'

Stephens' Ribbons AND Carbons For Typewriters

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.
BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.
CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.
PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.
GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.
Correspondence Invited.
CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.
WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co
68 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

A large and assorted stock of superior Immortelle wreaths, Marble Monuments, Marble Floorings, Tables, &c.
A. REGINALD & CO.,
40, Tamarind Lane, Fort,
BOMBAY.

NOW AVAILABLE.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Budru, 1,613 tons, Captain C F Born, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon etc, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Shirala, 3,399 tons, Captain C Scott, sailed yesterday for Rangoon etc, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Linga, 988 tons, Captain E J Rickford, R N R, sailed yesterday, for Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers

THE steamer Counsellor, 3,176 tons, Captain D G Cownie, arrived in harbour, on the 5th instant, for Liverpool via S E Africa ports, in ballast.

THE steamer Umhtoli, 1,393 tons, Captain A F Clarke, arrived in harbour yesterday from Natal in ballast and 18 passengers. She will sail to-day for Bussorah in ballast.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

R I M S Margarita ....Capt W L Kelly..... Pearl Fishery
R I M S Investigator...Capt W G Beauchamp .....R I Marine
R I M S Palinurus ....Capt Holloway ..... Survey Boat
Three Torpedo Boats ..... Royal Navy
R I M S Minto.....Lt Comdr Harden..... R I Marine

In the stream.

R I M S Hardinge ....Comdr G A Rose ..... R I Marine
R I M S Dufferin.... Comdr H S Black ..... R I Marine
R I M S Northbrook....N J F Wilson ..... R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—September 6.

Bullfinch ..... 16·7 Sewell ... ...Bosch ..... 9-9 W M & Co
Baron Fairlie ....2,328 Farlor ....K Nixon & Co
Buddie ..... 1·13 Bo n ....
Capri ..... 2781 Belsito ..... P & R S N Co
Delhi ..... 4733 Andrews Shanghai....16-9 P & O Co
Ipswich ..... 13 Wallace ..... Shah S N Co
Kola ..... 1205 Fole ..... M M & Co
Lalpoora ..... 2124 Hodgson ..... M M & Co
Landaura..... 2157 Austin ..... M M & Co
Managon ..... 3522 Powell..... P & O Co
Marcrian..... 3371 Mc Kee Dunkirk.... Killick Nixon & Co
Nerbudda..... 1961 Williams D.... P Gulf ....M M & o
Nur ul ..... 2970 Buben ..... T Morrison & Co
Oriental ..... 3385 Toogood ..... P & O Co
Perimulal..... 2,919 Palmer ..... P & O Co
Shahnoor..... 783 F ster ..... Shah S N Co
Shahzada ..... 2566 Davison ..... Shah S N Co
Shah Najam ..... 2751 Davison ..... Shah S N Co
Shirala..... 3400 Scott ..... M M & Co
Xema ..... 446 Mohamad ..K'chi...N F The Shah S N Co

VESSELS IN DOCK—September 6.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents
B	Clan Macpherson	3041	Beer..	Chittagong	8-9	F Muir & Co
F	Stanley Hall	2869	Henderson	N F		K Nixon & Co
N	Delgoa	2123	Norwell	Dunkirk	10-9	W & A G & Co
N	Counsellor	3176	Cownie	N F	22-9	K Nixon & Co
R	Ditto	3127	Pickering	Hull via K'chi	16-9	F Muir & Co

H W P D

Pousani ..... 5 2 Esmail ..... B'nagar..... 7-9 Bo S N Co
Sabarmati ..... 524 Mohammad...K'chi..8-7 ...Bo S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Scindia ..... 3253 Airey .... L'pool .... 16-9 W & A G & Co
2 Barenfels ..... 3469 Engelage K'hi .. 7-9 Glade & Co
3 Lilburia ..... 2 69 Mackina ...G ngow....15-9 P & R S N Co
6 Sui an ..... 2816 Ulrich ... Dardanelles....9-9 A Strandes
8 Nidderdale .... 2730 Alexand r s... Hull...14-9 W & A G & Co
9 Kt of the Garter . 295 Thinks... L'pool ...21-9 K Nixon & Co
13 Egypte ..... 4178 Summ rs... London .....14-9 P & O Co

30 Ton Crane

Islami ..... 1604 Newby ..... Jeddah..... 9-9 B & P S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
5	Counsellor s.....	Cownie	Liverpool, July 14
6	Burdu s	Born	Rangoon, Aug 20
	Peninsular s	Palmer	Aden, Sept 1
	Umhtoli s.....	Clarke	Natal, Aug 15

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
6	Hindoo s.....	Jones	Hull, &c
	Bichore ...	Richards ...	Karachi
	Shirala s.....	Scott	Rangoon, &c

The steamer Umhtoli, Clarke, for Bussorah, obtained her port-clearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Counsellor, for Liverpool, Antwerp, &c.
" Kola, for Persian Gulf, &c.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Aug	Vessel.	From
27	Clan Shaw	Liverpool
Sept.		
1	Unkuni	Calcutta
2	Pahamcotta	Negapatam
3	Pentakota	Rangoon
4	Sirsa	Calcutta

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

7	Oronsay	Coast
9	Clan Cumming	Liverpool
9	Gisela	Calcutta
12	Solzenfels	An werp
13	Trieste	Trieste
14	Neirung	Bombay
17	Liebenfels	Middlesbro
24	Yehoshi Maru	Japan

The dates are approximate only.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPT. 6.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Scindia s—84 bales wool and 69 bales goatbair Mr J Joosabhoy and Co ; 2,000 c ts linseed Glade and Co ; 55 bales wool M Ramjidas ; 58 bales wool D Goolabchand.

Counsellor s—30,000 cwt mowrasseed Ralli Bros ; 2,700 tons manganese ore R A Willis.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Scindia s—81 bales twist The Swadeshi Mills Co Ltd.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—600 cwts bone sinews Croft Mody and Co ; 12 cases bristles J A Begbie and Co.

FOR HULL.

Dido s—2,000 cwts castorseed R Nixon and Co ; 100 bales hemp R Reeve and Co ; 4,000 cwt castorseed E D Sassoon and Co.

Nidderdale s—4,000 cwts cottonseed W Bechar ; 114 bales cotton Ralli Bros ; 6,000 cwts cottonseed and 2,000 cwt castorseed L Dreyfus and Co ; 2,000 cwt cottonseed Holland Bombay Trading Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Delagoa s—220 bales cotton Sorabji Framjee and Co ; 48 bales cotton Bamjee and Co ; 2,414 cwts castorseed E D Sassoon and Co ; 1,520 cwts linseed 1,872 cwts poppyseed Louis Dreyfus and Co ; 420 cwts bone meal Croft Mody and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Delagoa s—70 bales hemp P B emjee ; 12 bales twist M F Dalal ; 110 bales cotton Vatchagh andy and Sons 195 bales cottonlly Khimjee Visram ; 142 bales cotton J A Begbie and Co ; 1,680 cwt castorseed and 60 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

Barenfels s—121 bales twist F F Campbell and Co ; 55 bales cotton Gaddum and Co ; 200 bales cotton J A Begbie and Co ; 502 cwts rapeseed Ralli Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Councellor s—44,000 cwt mowrasseed Ralli Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Liguria s—300 bales cotton Glades and Co ; 1023 cwts Linseed Volkart Brothers ; 150 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co ; 2,000 cwts linseed A Blaecheck and and Co ; 1,000 cwts linseed Societa St Italiana ; 300 cwts linseed Ralli Bros ; 2 000 cwts linseed L Dreyfus and Co ; 1,168 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR NAPLES.

Liguria s—20 bales twist Bamjee and Co ; 2,091 cwts castorseed A Blaecheck and Co ; 390 bales cotton Glade and Co ; 1,200 cwts castorseed Worman and Co ; 400 bales cotton and 2012 cwts castorseed Volkart Bros ; 2,040 cwts castorseed Societa C Italiana 900 bales twist J A Begbie and Co ; 710 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR BARCELONA.

Scindia s—100 bales cotton E Spinner and Co ; 100 bales cotton The Bombay and Co.

FOR LEGHORN.

Liguria s 60 bales twist F A Begbie and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Delhi s—200 bales twist C Ebrahim and Co.

THE GYMKHANA COLLAPSE.

A BOULETINE issued yesterday stated : "The condition of Mr. Clements and Mr. Henderson is improving. No visitors are allowed."

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

The Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin, writes Lady Constance Howard. Countess of Westmeath says: It gives much satisfaction. The ALBION MILK SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the toilet, bath and nursery and leaves the Skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition, Delicately perfumed. All Chemists, Grocers, etc, sell it.

THE LATEST VALUATION OF THE

NORWICH UNION MUTUAL LIFE OFFICE

AFFORDS

ANOTHER SIGNAL TRIUMPH!

and enabled the Directors to declare a REVERSIONARY BONUS in the New Series equivalent to 33% of the Premiums paid on each policy during the Quinquennium, as compared with 27% in 1892 and 30% in 1901. This is the

LARGEST BONUS EVER DECLARED BY THE SOCIETY

and may be regarded as

A Source of Supreme Satisfaction to Existing Policy-holders and a Powerful Inducement to intending Insurers.

For full particulars apply to

O. C. B. WIMBUSH, MANAGER,
89, Apollo Street.

Agents Wanted.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *September 5.*] [BOMBAY, *September 6,*

FINANCIAL.

		Rates.	Pice.	Minus.
2½ per cent.	Consols ...	81 7/16		1/16
3	do. Rentes... ...	94 1/4		1/4
2½	do. Sterling Loan ...	66	un	chgd
3½	do. Govt. Securities ...	84 5/8	1/16	
Bar Silver in London	...	31 7/16		1/16
Do.	do. 2 months' hence	31 9/16	un	chgd
Do.	in New York ...	68 1/8		1/8
Exchange on London at Paris	...	25·15		1/2
Do.	do. do. Berlin.	20·48 1/2		3/4
Do.	do. do. New York.	4·86 1/8		1/8
Discount Bank of England Rate.		4½	since	15 Aug
Do.	Short London Bills, 3 months' sight	4 1/8	un	chgd
Do.	Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	4 3/4	un	chgd
Do.	3 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4 1/2	un	chgd
Do.	6 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	5 1/8	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...		2	un	chgd
Do. 7-day Market Loans		2 1/2		1/8

Amount paid into the Bank of England, £100.000

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate). ... ... Is 2 27/32d. unchanged.

Bills on Calcutta ... ...Rs. 5,00.000 at 1s. 2 31/32d.

Bills on Madras ... ...Rs. 4,00.000 at 1s. 3 31/32d.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Total Bullion	...£38,200.000	Inc.	£ 500.000
Public Deposits	...£ 6,300.000	Dec.	£1,300,000
Other Deposits	...£47,900.000	Inc.	£1,000,000
Government Securities	£14,300.000	Dec.	£ 300 000
Other Securities	...£31,000.000	Dec.	£ 100.000
Notes and Gold	...£27,100.000	Inc.	£ 200,000

The Bank's Reserve is 50o/o of the Liabilities.

COTTON.

Liverpool—

Spot			...Good busn.
Futures			...Steady.
East Indian			...Quiet.
Manchester			...Steady.
Total Sales			...10.000 bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export			... 1,000 "
Imports			... 1,000 "
Mid-Americans			...7·57+09"
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown			... 10 11/16 unchgd

Future Delivery Prices—

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
6·95	6·88	6·83	6·81
unchgd	unchgd	+01	+01

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.
6·79	6·80	6·80	6·81	6·81
unchgd	+01	unchgd	+01	unchgd

New York—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	... 10,000	bales.
Do. do. last year...	18.000	"
Exports to Great Britain	... .	
Exports to Continent...	... .	

Spot Cotton—13·95 unchanged.

Futures—Month of Dec. 12·41—10 } Advanced early owing to firm cables and declined later through bulls unloading.

Do. do. of Mar. 12·60—11

New Orleans :—

Spot Cotton.—13 9/16 unchanged.

Futures—Month of October 12·86—04

Do. do. December 12·69—09

Closing Tone of Futures.—Steady.

WHEAT.

Red Karachi—37 New Terms—Oct.-Nov.—London—Sellers—Canal.

Tone of Wheat—Quiet.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs. 85o/o ex-ship 584 Sept.-Oct. H. A. & D. Sellers—Canal.

Brown Cawnpore—56 Oct.-November—Hamburg—Buyers—Canal.

Tone of Rapeseed—Firm.

Linseed :—

Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship 46½ September-Oct.—Hamburg—Value—Canal.

Tone of Linseed—Firm.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality), 6¾ unchanged.

Rubber—

Para Rubber 4s. 7d Sellers.

Metals :—

Copper Braziers	... ...	£	91
Yellow Metal	... ...	d.	8

Bar Iron :—

Belgian Ordinary Sizes F. O. B., Antwerp	£	6	7	6
Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge G. O. B. 4 ℔ F. O. B. Liverpool	£	12	17	6
Basic Steel Bars C. I. F. India net.	£	6	17	6

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value	From	Vessel.	Importer.
	Rs.			
1 Box Sovs	37,500	London	Peninsular	Chartered Bank
2 Boxes Gold Bullions	1,53,600	do	do	Yokohama Bank
3 Boxes Gold Bullions	2,30,400	do	do	Chartered Bank
16 Boxes Gold Bullions	11,52,000	do	do	National Bank
2 Boxes Gold Bullions Sovereigns...	38,400 / 52,500	do	do	Hongkong Bank

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING.] [6TH SEPTEMBER, 1907.

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates—

Bank of England ...4½ per cent. from 15th Aug.
Bank of Bengal .....3 per cent. " 25th July.
Bank of Bombay.....3 per cent. " 1st Aug.
Bank of Madras .....4 per cent. " 9th July.

Money :—

The market is unchanged. There are borrowers for two months at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

Exchange :—

The market opened to-day at 1s. 3 15/16d. T. T. and 1s. 3 31/32d. on demand at which there were scarcely any buyers but on the other hand Banks refused to give better terms. There were more bills offering than usual and although in the morning bought at 1s. 4 7/32d. 3 month's sight for September delivery, in the evening probably that rate was not available beyond the mail. A large line of private T. T. was sold at 1s. 3 31/32d. for this week. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	...	...	1s. 3 15/16d.
Demand Draft	...	...	1s. 3 31/32d.
Credits— 3 months' sight ...	...	...	1s. 4 7/32d.
Do. 6 months' sight ...	...	...	1s. 4 15/32d.
Do. 3 months' sight—France			102 3/4
Do. 3 months' sight—Marks.			132 3/4
Hongkong—30 days' sight ...		...	155 3/4
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...		...	155 1/2
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...		...	206 3/4

Government Paper :—

The Market opened at 97 5/16 for cash and 97 1/8 for the settlement. Only a small business has been reported but probably sellers have predominated for at the close rates are quiet at a decline of 1/8 for cash and the settlement. Calcutta rates are advised steady at 97 1/4 for ready and 97 1/16 for delivery forward in a month.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs.	97 3	
1st Settlement	"	97 0	

Bullion :—

There was a decline of 1/16 in the price of ready silver, but the two months' forward quotation was unchanged. Ready bars closed at 31 7/16 and forward at 31 9/16. New York also was a lower at 68⅛. Locally the market followed the weaker London advices, but afterwrds recovered to yesterday's closing quotations. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs	A.	P
English Bar Gold	24	1	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	0	6
Bombay Bar Gold	24	0	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	8	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	30	5	0
Ditto 1st Settlement	30	5	0
Ditto 2nd " ...	30	7	0

The following is the weekly statement of the Bank of Bombay for the last week as compared with the previous one :—

LIABILITIES—

	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Public Deposits	6,20.000	.....
Other Deposits	10,44.000	.....
Sundries	3,000	.....
ASSETS—		
Government Securities	8,05.000	.....
Other Authorized Securities	.....	62.000
Credits on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ...	.....	10,63.000
Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ...	.....	50.27.000
Bills Discounted and Purchased	.....	4,43.000
Bullion	.....	64,000
Balance with other Banks...	3.34.000	.....
Sundries	1.000	.....
Cash.....	71,88.000	.....

council-Bills :—

At the weekly bidding on Wednesday last the amount offered was 25 lakhs, out of which 10·30 lakhs Bills were allotted at 1s. 3 31/32d. and 3·30 lakhs. Telegraphic Transfers at 1s. 4d., tenderers at these rates receiving in full. After the sales 3 lakhs extra bills were allotted at 1s. 3 31/32d. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening was 35·60 lakhs. For next week the amount to be offered has been reduced to 20 lakhs. This morning further extras are advised of 9 lakhs Bills at 1s. 3 31/32d.

The mail of the 23rd August brings £160,000 silver and £140,000 gold for Bombay, and also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	15.40.000	
Bombay	"	14,70,000	
Madras	"	30.000	
Total...	Rs.	30.40.000	

The mail of the 30th August brings £170,000 silver and £130,000 gold for Bomba , and £10,000 Silver and £30,000 Gold for Calcutta ; also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	17.50.000	
Bombay	"	10.30.000	
Madras	"	5,00.000	
Total...	Rs.	32.80.000	

The mail of the 6th September brings £30,000 silver and £110,000 gold for Bombay, and also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta ...	Rs.	18.00.000	
Bombay	"	20.000	
Madras	"	4.60.000	
Total...	Rs.	22.80.000	

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales 1906-07.	Bales. 1905-06	Bales Difference
Receipts for the week.	7.191	5.329	+ 1,863
Receipts from 1st October to 5th Sept.	3.055.734	2.537.604	+ 518,130
Shipments for the week.			
Europe	28,837	11,893	+ 16,944
China	7.523	3.732	+ 3,791
Japan ... ... Coast Ports			
Total ...	36,360	15,625	+ 20,735
Total Shipments from 1st Oct to 5th Sept.			
Europe	1.200,214	925,808	+ 274,406
China	41.330	24,253	+ 17,017
Japan	612.067	409,033	+ 202,994
Coast Ports ...	67,681	28,235	+ 39,496
Total ...	1.921,442	1.387,539	+ 533,903
Afloat in Harbour—			
Europe... ...	3.977	5.220	+ 1,243
China	272	403	— 131
Japan			
Coast Ports ...			

Total Exports from Bombay by G. I. P Ry. from 1st October to 20th July 1907 —18,656 bales.
Total Exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Ry. from 1st October to 15th June, 1907—20,462 bales.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON INTO BOMBAY.

	Total for week.	Total since 1st Oct. 1906	Total same time last year
Khandeish	263	350,252	442,365
Central India ...	356	136,097	147,519
Barsee and Nugger ...	806	280,643	151,450
Berars... ...	218	468,665	495,625
Central Provinces ...	18	309,357	350,283
Total Comras...	1,761	1,535,814	1,587,241
Dhollera	369	340,897	190,439
Broach	216	279,418	212,323
Compta and Dharwar.	2,863	205,658	96,917
Westerns	61	15,014	26,215
Bengals, N.-W. P. ...	895	515,985	314,376
Bengals, Rajputana...	526	125,642	45,105
Sind	...	14,786	30,230
Persian	...	2,332	2,211
American	...	19,414	18,331
Egyptian	...	1,845	1,802
Other Sorts	...	1,433	3,795
Totals ...	7.191	3.055.734	2.537.604

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

Market Report :—

The Home markets have fluctuated during the past week. In America the markets were closed on Saturday and Monday and on reopening on Tuesday prices showed a drop of 3 to 7 points in future on our last Friday's quotations. Liverpool had in the meanwhile slowly given way about 4 points in futures. On Wednesday there was a rise all round followed by a fall yesterday in America. On balancing the changes are slight as will be seen from our comparative table below.

From private reports received from various sources during the week, there appears to be a better feeling in the Home markets. Report of damage by droughts, and reduction of crop estimates have given the bulls fresh vigour, and a low condition in the Bureau report may cause a fresh spurt. The Bureau and first Ginners' Reports may be looked for about the 10th instant.

We give below our usual weekly comparative table of prices in the Home markets according to the telegrams received here last Friday and to-day :—

LIVERPOOL—	Last week.	This week.	Difference.
Spot ...	7·46	7·37	... +·11
Futures, Sept-Oct.	6·91	6·95	... +·04
Do. Jan.-Feb.	6·75	6·79	... +·04
NEW YORK—			
Spot ...	12·55	12·55	... unchgd
Futures, Dec.	12·28	12·41	... +·13
Do. March	12·47	12·60	... +·13

MISCELLANEOUS.

LINSEED.—The market has been firm during the week with a good business doing. Ready holders are selling freely after covering September "Suttas." We quote as under :—

Ready.	Rs.	7 12	0 B. T.
September	Rs.	8 4	0 B. T.
December	"	8 6	8 B. T.
New May	"	8 0	0 B. T.

RAPESEED.—The market has improved and is now strong owing to a good demand from Home, but a large business is impracticable as good quality is scarce. The following are closing quotations :—

Brown Cawnpore Ready...	Rs.	9 6	0 B.T.
Yellow Gujerat... ...	"	10 2	0 Nom.

POPPYSEED.—There has been a good demand during the week, and stocks being very limited prices have advanced rapidly. At the close we quote :—

Ready...	Rs.	11 8	0 B. T.

GINGELLYSEED.—The market is firm. Crop conditions are improving owing to fine weather but sellers are still scare. Small quantities of Bold White 85 per cent. have been done at Rs. 52. We quote :—

Bold White 85 p. c. ...	Rs.	52	0 0	Dec.-Jan.
" " 75 p. c. ...	"	51	0 0	"
" " 50 p. c. ...	"	49	8 0	"
Black Kutni	"	44	8 0	"

CASTORSEED.—The market has ruled quiet but steady and we quote Rs. 37-8-0 to Rs. 38-0-0 according to quality.

COTTONSEED.—Firm at Rs. 20-0-0 to Rs. 20-8-0.

MOWRASEED.—The market has been steady at Rs. 5-8-0 R.T.

WHEAT.—The market has ruled firm, and there is a good demand from Europe for Pissi. Mills are buying sparingly. We quote :—

New White Delhi ... Rs. 5 3 6 April-May.

SAFES,

RECOMMENDED BY

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT,

have stood the horrid tests of recent

CHUKLA & SITARAM BUILDING TERRIFIC FIRES.

That's all. No bogus test necessary.

Being 40 per cent. CHEAPER, our SAFES are largely used by Various Governments, Native States, Railways, Municipalities, Public Works Depts., Banks, Factories, &c.

CATALOGUE & PRICE-LIST ON APPLICATION.

HARICHAND MANCHHARAM & SON,
138, GULALWADI, BOMBAY.

JUST ARRIVED.

A very large Assortment of most powerful and elegant

BINOCULARS AND OPERACLASSES,

also English-made

MOTOR GOGGLES,

Most decent in Appearance, suitable for Hot Climate, of the BEST QUALITY.

CAN BE HAD OF

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & CO.,

OCULISTS AND OPTICIANS,
7, HORNBY ROAD,
Opposite General Post Office.

PRICES EXTREMELY MODERATE.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

GREY GOODS AND WHITE GOODS :—We have no particular change to report this week. The market is steady with a moderate business doing.

PRINTS AND DYED GOOD AND WHITE FANCIES :—There is a slight demand for printed goods but bazaar prices and Home prices are still apart, and dealers are chary in placing orders. In the meantime shipments are going into next year. In other goods too the situation remains much as it has done for the last few weeks.

TURKEY RED PLAIN GOODS ;—The demand Continues unchanged. Owing to holidays no business is being done. Home prices are firm and advancing.

TURKEY RED PRINTS :—The market is quiet owing to the absence of demand.

DHOOTIES :—The demand is improving. Home markets are very firm and prices are improving.

METALS.

COPPER.—There has been some further fall in Home prices during the week and the market here has been quite unsettled. Upcountry buyers are also taking very sparingly and rupee prices are going down.

YELLOW METAL.—Is also easier both at Home and in the local markets. Business will not be resumed until the Home market steadies.

COALS.

The market still keeps strong on the part of sellers of Bengal coal owing to tenders about to be disposed of by three Railways on the Calcutta side for their requirements of about 10 lakhs of tons for one year from January next, while other buyers await results before operating. Sales have been of a retail character at quotations given below :—

		Rs. a. p.	
Cardiff	25	0 0	Per ton.
Davison's West Hartley ...	22	0 0	"
Yorkshire	20	0 0	"
Scotch	19	0 0	"
Desherghur	17	0 0	"
Lawrie's Desherghur ...	15	8 0	"
Seebpore	15	8 0	"
Laljee's Desherghur ...	15	8 0	"
Shaw's Anthracite ...	15	0 0	"
Shaw's Standard	14	8 0	"

PETROLEUM.

The market is steady and the following are to-day's rates for the undermentioned brands :—

Russian Rising Sun, in tins ...	Rs.	3 13	0 per pair
" " " bulk	Rs.	3 3	0 per unit
Burmah Swan in tins	Rs.	3 8	0 per pair
" " bulk	Rs.	2 14	0 per unit
Anchor, in cases ...	Rs.	4 8	0 per case.
Sumatra Silver Light, 150°, in cases	Rs.	5 4	0 per case

SHARES.

The market is unchanged but steady and transactions reported during the week have not been very large. Bank of Bombay shares are quiet at Rs. 1,370. Bank of India shares have improved to Rs. 64 and Indian Specie Bank shares, are unchanged at Rs. 48. In Miscellaneous Companies Alcock's are unchanged at Rs. 330. Badham Pile's are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 126. Bombay Burmah's are unchanged at Rs. 8,400 and quarter shares at Rs. 2,110. Treacher's have been put through at Rs. 565 and later on at Rs. 560. Bombay or Telephones have changed hands at Rs. 30½. Bombay Four's are steady at Rs. 950 X. D. Mark's have changed hands at Rs. 138. The Bombay Steam Navigation Co. Ltd. shares have ruled at and about Rs. 280 The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway's Co. Ltd, ordinary shares are quiet at Rs. 163 and 6 per cent. Preference shares are steady at Rs. 122 Bahamankua Manganese Co. shares are steady at Rs. 23½ premium per share, and Shivrajpur's have been placed at Rs. 55. Press shares are quiet, New Berar's at Rs. 552 1/2. Indian Cotton at Rs. 145, Mofussils at Rs. 630, Hingolee's at Rs. 135, Khangam Cotton Press at Rs. 410, Bremal Cawnpore's at Rs. 200. In Mill Companies, Bombay Cotton are quiet at Rs. 900, Alliance Cotton at Rs. 200, Central India's have declined to Rs. 2,070. Centuries have changed hands at Rs. 1,700 X. D. Textile's are weak at Rs. 1,300. Colaba Land Mill Co. shares have gradually declined to Rs. 1,115 Currimbhai's have ruled at and about Rs. 1,800, and Crescents at and about Rs. 110. David's after touching Rs. 480 declined to Rs. 45 ½ and closed at Rs. 46¼. Howard and Bullough are steady at Rs. 88 X. D. Manekji Petit's after touching Rs. 3,400 X. D. declined to Rs. 3,245 and closed at Rs. 3,365 for October settlement. Morarjis are steady at Rs. 3,000, Swadeshi's have declined to Rs. 1,475. Kohenoor's are quiet at Rs. 745 X. D. Luxmi cotton have ruled at and about Rs. 1600. Jamsheds are quiet at Rs. 180. In Railway Companies, Tapti Valley's have improved to Rs. 456½; Ahmedabad Prantij to Rs. 557½ and Amritsar Pattis are unchanged at Rs. 112. The rest are unchanged at previous quotations.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly Divid.	Rate.
BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	12 p. c.	1,375
Bank of Bengal.	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,470
Bank of Madras.	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,090
Commercial Bank of India.	40,000	70	100	Nil	25
Alliance Bank of Simla	15,000	100	100	12 pr. ct.	248
Bank of India	160,000	100	50	5 pr. ct.	63½
Indian Specie Bank	150,000	100	40	5 pr. ct.	48
EXCHANGES BANKS.					
Charter Bank ..	0,000	£20	£20	16 pr. ct.	£80
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.....	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-15-0	£90
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	dvd	Rs. 650
Punjab National Bank	....	100	100	....	330
PRESSES.					
Akbar.....	400	1,250	1,250	125 yearly.	1,750
Albert (Kurrichee.)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs. 50	600
Bellary.....	167	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 20	200
Bombay Samachar.	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs. 8	240
Bronk Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	500	200	200	dvd Rs. 20	130
Broach City Press Co' Ld.	500	200	200	dvd Rs. 22	212
Colaba	500	1,850	1,850	dvd Rs. 200	135
East India.....	350	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 150	300
English Press and Manfg.....	700	200	250	dvd Rs. 40	1,110
Fort	150	8,000	1,150	dvd Rs. 40	40
French	200	500	500	dvd Rs. 25	1,025
Harry, and Sabapathy	250	250	250	dvd Rs. 40	525
Higgell Press Co., Ld.	750	100	100	dvd Rs. 20	530
Khangam	250	450	450	dvd Rs. 40	127
Marchantile	1,800	125	400	dvd Rs. 30	415
Mofussil Co.....	3,125	400	400	dvd Rs. 40	540
Nammar ..... new Berar	1,000	250	100	dvd Rs. 234	638
New Indian	1,350	500	500	dvd Rs. 40	200
Printcose Wales Steel and Punjab Co.	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs. 10	560
Steel	100	1,000

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

INTERESTING QUESTION IN INSOLVENCY

At the sitting of the Insolvency Court this week, the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman presiding as Commissioner, an interesting question came up for decision in the matter of the insolvency of Jamasji Shapurji Lala, a clerk for upwards of 21 years in the Oriental Life Office, whose debts amounted to over Rs. 7,000. Mr. Sorabji Cowasji Bapasola, a clerk in His Majesty's Mint, was the opposing creditor, to whom the insolvent was in debt to the extent of Rs 630. The Commissioner gave to the insolvent his personal discharge on the 21st August last. Since this, insolvent had issued a notice to his opposing creditor to show cause why Rs. 164, which was his commission over the lives he had got insured in his Office, but which was neither his salary nor emolument, under Section 27 of the Insolvency Act, should not be returned to him by the Official Assignee. Mr. G. S. Mankar, Barrister-at-law, appeared in support of the application. The opposing creditor appeared in person. Mr. R. D. Sethna, Official Assignee, was also present in Court.

"Mr. Mankar's contention was that this commission was neither salary, nor pension, or any such like sum; but it was money earned by his client on lives insured through him, and this was payable to him until the time the lives insured continued to pay their premia. In the absence of an order of the Commissioner, the Official Assignee had refused to return the amount to the insolvent. Mr. R. Paterson Brown, the Manager of the Life Office in question, had in reply to a communication from the Official Assignee, consented to pay him (the O. A.) any future commission earned by the insolvent on these lives. Since the insolvent's services were dispensed with on March 1906, insolvent could hardly maintain himself and his family. True it was, that insolvent had not to work further in respect of these lives, except to seeing the premia paid; but that he was entitled to the commission, there was no doubt. Mr. Mankar cited 19 Bom. 232, *re* O'Donoghough. Farran J., the Commissioner, had held in that case that the salary of an insolvent, attached at the instance of a creditor and sent over to the Official Assignee after the filing of the petition, was returnable to the insolvent. The Judge had referred to two English authorities in support of this view. They were, Wading against Oliphant, 1 Q. B. D. 145; and *re* Rogers, 1 Q. B., (1894) P. 425.

Mr. Manker urged that this being income earned by personal labour and skill, it should be ordered to be returned to the insolvent.

The opposing creditor said that this commission, being a valuable asset, was saleable in the market; therefore, it should vest in the Official Assignee for the benefit of the insolvent's creditors.

Mr R. D. Sethna, the Official Assignee, informed the Court that it was saleable; an offer had been made. Mr. Mankar contended it was not saleable.

Mr. Paterson Brown, the Manager of the Oriental Office, on being examined, said that under the regulations the commission was not saleable.

The Commissioner remarked that he had no power under the Act to direct a refund of the commission money, which had already been vested in the hands of the Official Assignee, for the benefit of the insolvent's creditors. No order, therefore, appeared to him to be necessary to make under the circumstances. As regarded the future commission, insolvent, if he chose, should place himself in communication with the Official Assignee, through the Manager of the Oriental Office. It was an asset, not an income. The application was accordingly dismissed.

DACOITY IN THE AHMEDNAGAR DISTRICT.

In the High Court, Appellate Side, the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton have disposed of appeals preferred by Tulsia Rama Mang and three others, who were in July last convicted by Mr. W. T. W. Baker, acting Sessions Judge of Ahmednagar, of dacoity and were sentenced: Nos. 1 and 2 each to five years' rigorous imprisonment, No. 3 to transportation for seven years, and No. 4 to transportation for ten years.

The four accused were charged with dacoity, and receiving property taken in a dacoity committed at Dingargan, Taluka Jamkhed, on the 18th April 1906. On that night, the inhabitants of the village saw a body of men enter the village, firing guns and throwing stones. The people lay low while the dacoits proceeded to loot the houses of the Marwadi traders Kisandas, Kasturchand, and Daulatram. The Marwadis fled into the fields and did not return for three hours. One boy Uttamchand, brother of Kissandas was, however, left behind and was an eye-witness of the dacoity. That the dacoity took place, said the Sessions Judge, was perfectly certain. No. 1 had pleaded guilty to the offence. He further hid certain property in a field. His cousin Bapu saw him do so, and dug it up, but ultimately restored it to him. This property was produced by Bapu. One pair of ornaments he gave to Dhondi, his relative, which she had produced. The property produced by Bapu had been satisfactorily indentified by the owners; and No. 1 had admitted that the property he produced was his share of the spoil. The theory of the prosecution was that accused No. 4 was the leader of the gang, and the other accused tried to shield him. No. 2 admitted that he was one of the dacoits. There was a curious circumstance in his statement. He denied having been burned in the dacoity. It was quite certain, said the Sessions Judge, that he was found lying in a well a couple of days after the dacoity, severely burned about the body and unable to walk. In his confession before the Second Class Magistrate at Aurangabad he stated that while firing a gun in the dacoity a spark set fire to the gunpowder he had on his person and he was severely burned in the consequent explosion. The other dacoits carried him into the jungle and left him there where he lay for two days. Then feeling thirsty, he tried to get water from a neighbouring well but over balanced himself and fell in. He shouted for assistance and people came and pulled him out, put him in a cart, and sent him home. Accused No. 4 said the Sessions Judge, was a man of a much superior type to the other three. He was a man of powerful physique, and a noted wrestler and athlete. The preparations made for his arrest shewed the fear in which he was held. He was educated, and had defended himself with some skill, cross-examining the witnesses, and addressing the Court with considerable eloquence at the close of the case. He was twice previously convicted—once for theft in a dwelling house, and one for belonging to a band of dacoits, under Section 400 of the Penal Code. He admitted these convictions and was therefore liable to enhanced punishment. He was evidently a very dangerous criminal. Accused Nos. 1 and 2 were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for five years each; No. 3 to transportation for seven years; and No. 4 to transportation for ten years.

Their Lordships rejected the appeals of all the accused.

QUESTION OF HEIRSHIP.

In the Appellate Side of the High Court, their Lordships the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell, acting Chief Justice, and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Knight have disposed of a suit instituted by the original plaintiffs and appellants, Bai Vijli and another, against Bai Prabha Lakshmi, original defendant and respondent. Mr. Setlur with Mr. N. K. Mehta appeared for the appellant, the respondent being represented by the Hon'ble Mr. G. K. Parekh. Plaintiffs sued to recover possession of the property described in the plaint and prayed that the defendant be ordered not to disturb them in their occupation and possession of the property. Plaintiffs alleged that being the heirs of the deceased Kashinath, they were entitled to the property. The defendant contented that the property in suit had been willed away by Kashinath to his widow Bai Jadao, who had in her turn left it by will to defendant. She also contended that under Hindu Law and custom one Girjashankar and not the plaintiffs were the heirs of Kashinath. The original suit was decided by the Subordinate Judge of Jambusar, who dismissed it with costs. In appeal the District Jude of Broach confirmed the decree of the Court of first instance. Against this decision an appeal was admitted in the High Court, and their Lordships observed that the question in the case was whether the plaintiffs have preference over the grandson of the maternal aunt of the *propositus*. Both the Lower Courts held that Girjashankar was one of the hus' Atmaband of the *propositus*, thereby following the decision of the present Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batty in Chammanlal *versus* Doshi Ganesh (I. L. R. 28 Bombay). Their Lordships were of opinion that the principle applied in that case must govern the present one. The decree of the Lower Court was confirmed with costs.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST AN ATTORNEY WITHDRAWN.

In the High Court yesterday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell, Acting Chief Justice, the suit of Mr. Ratanlal Motiram Modi, a member of the firm of Messrs. Malvi Hiralal Modi and Ranchhoddas, solicitors, against Dinanath Sadanand Palekar and five others, came on for bearing. Mr. Strangman, instructed by the abovenamed firm of attorneys, appeared for the plaintiff, Mr. Modi. Mr. V. S. Bhandarkar, instructed by Messrs. Khanderao Laud and Mehta, appeared for the first, second and third defendants, who were majors. Mr. DaGama, Senior Judge's Clerk, appeared for defendants 4 to 6, the minors in the suit, to whom he had been appointed guardian. The case has been reported. Moneys had been advanced by the plaintiff on the mortgage of the defendants' property in Mungelwadi, Girgaum Back Road, he having reserved to himself the right to foreclose, in the event of defendants committing default in paying up the instalments at the stipulated periods. Such defaults having been committed, he came to Court to obtain the necessary decree without exercising his rightful prerogative of foreclosure. Decree for Rs. 15,856, with interest and costs, was applied for. At the last hearing, Mr. Justice Russell had expressed an opinion that a solicitor of this Court should not have mixed himself up in a transaction in which the property of minors was concerned, by lending money on it at compound interest. He reserved the matter for future and further consideration. The rate of interest charged by the plaintiff was ten and two-thirds annas per cent. per mensem. Mr. Justice Russell remarked yesterday, that on working up the rate of interest, he found that it amounted to less than nine per cent. per annum. Had he been properly informed of it at the last hearing on this point, his remarks would have been rendered unnecessary and uncalled for.

Mr. Strangman drew the attention of his Lordship to yet another point in the plaintiff's favour: it was to pay off a previous mortgage, in which the mortgagee was going to put to sale the property mortgaged; that the plaintiff had stepped into the breach, advanced the money, prevented the proposed sale and an opportunity to the defendants to redeem, as he had done even now. The rate of compound interest agreed to in this suit being not exorbitant and perfectly legitimate, could be freely sanctioned by the Court against the defendants. The learned Judge said that Mr. DaGama should make an affidavit, stating the terms of the consent-decree (originally drafted, to be for the benefit of the minors. Subject to the affidavit, he would pass the decree and declare it for the benefit of the minors.

POLICE COURT.

KIDNAPPING A GIRL.

Yesterday at the Mazagon Police Court Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Inspector Sykes charged Isaac Siddick, a Beni Israel, (20), with kidnapping Babli, a Hindu girl, (under 16), daughter of Sokabai, a Hindu singing girl.

Mr. H. J. Dalal and Mr. Craze, Pleaders, defended the accused.

The accused, who was a frequent visitor at the complainant's house, went to her room on the 18th August during her absence, and induced Babli to go with him in a gharry. He subsequenty took the girl to the Railway Station and went to Ahmedabad. The mother having reported the matter to the police, a telegram was sent to Ahmedabad and the accused and Babli were brought to Bombay.

The Magistrate in giving the judgment of the Court remarked that it was proved beyond a shadow of doubt that the accused had taken Babli from the house of her mother during the absence of the latter. The only question to be determined was whether the girl was under 16 years. The Court had on this point oral and documentary evidence. The documents produced were the girl's horoscope, her birth certificate and the vaccination certificate. The horoscope proved that the girl was born in February 1896. The Court had, however, more reliable evidence in the birth certificate. The birth register was kept by a public servant and the same was therefore determined to be admissible in evidence. The register showed that the girl was born on the 15th February 1896. The Court was satisfied that Babli was a minor as defined in law. The defence was that girl being the daughter of a *naiken*, (singing girl) the mother's consent must be presumed. But that was not proved. However, the Court considered as, on extenuating circumstances that the accused was encouraged by Sokabai to visit her house and give presents to her daughter and that though he had the opportunity he did not do any wrong to the girl, the accused was sentenced to two month's simple imprisonment.

ROBBING A RAILWAY PASSENGER.

At the Masagon Police Court, before Mr. P H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, Mr Mushi Shaikh Ismail of the G. I. P. Ry. Police charged Sandey Herbert Marshall, a Eurasian, with the theft of Rs. 36 in cash belonging to Edulji Pestonji Shroff, a Parsi passenger by the Poona night train. Samuel Cawley, a car attendant in the G. I. P. Railway was charged with aiding and abetting in the commission of the offence and one Nicolas Rebeiro was charged with concealing the stolen money.

It appears from the evidence that the complainant was sleeping in one of the compartments of a second class carriage in the Poona train which arrived in Bombay at 6-15 p.m., on the 2nd instant. When the train arrived at the Masjid station the complainant learnt that his purse was tampered with and Rs. 36 was removed therefrom. Information was given to the police, and the second accused was suspected. During the investigation it was discovered that he had brought the first accused to Bombay from Poona without a ticket by the same train. The police took charge of the first accused who made a clean breast of the whole thing and the money was recovered from the third accused to whom it was given for safe custody. The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced the first to three months' regorous imprisonments, the second to fifteen days and the third to a day's simple imprisonment.

VICTORIA SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I shall feel obliged by your kindly inserting the accompanying report by Mr. D. G. Padhye on the School Examination :—

"To Jehangir Bomanji Petit, Esqr., Honorary Secretary,
Victoria School for the Blind.

Dear Sir,—As desired by you I paid a visit to the Victoria School for the Bliud, Tardeo, on Monday the 8th instant.

I found that the instruction given both in the cane-work and the tailoring classes was systematic and of a practically useful character. I was in particular pleased with the Music Class. The teacher has certainly made very creditable progress within the year he has been at work, and only for three hours a week. In regard to literary education, I found that the progress of the boys in the different classes was very satisfactory in regard to reading and explanation and writing to dictation. I set a few examples in Arithmetic. Most of them worked up the answers correctly but it seemed to me that they rather took too long a time. Probably I do not appreciate the difficulties.

I was very glad to observe the firm grasp Dr. Nilkantrai, the Principal, had of the right method and possibilities in regard to the work entrusted to him. He and his assistants have a good hold on the boys and no doubt have won their love and esteem. On almost no face did I see any trace of the vacancy, blankness and despair which we usually associate with blindness.—I am, &c.,

(Sd.) D. G. PADHYE,"

Yours etc.,

J. B. PETIT.
Hony: Secy.:

SPORTING NEWS.

FOOTBALL.

The Rovers' Tournament.

ROVERS BEAT THE Y. M. C. A.

The first game of annual Rovers Football Tournament took place yesterday before a mediocre attendance. This was to a certain extent due to the heavy clouds hanging over the Cooperage threatening rain. Five minutes after the game starting it came down in torrents and one stand having no shelter at the back and dripping coming through both spectators followed the game in a far from comfortable state. This lasted to close on time and the ground and the ball were consequently in a very slippery condition.

As far as the play went, the game was a poor one for a Tournament there being very little combination. The teams were very evenly matched and on the play either would have been lucky to win.

Play throughout was very loose up and down and the first sign of danger came from the Rovers who forced a corner which was cleared. Next the Y.M.C.A., pressed and their right wing centring well the inside left had a grand chance. He got the ball right in front of goal but lifted it over. Again Booker centred but the left wing's shot was saved, shooting as he did from a distance instead of coming in close. He, Booker, again had a chance and forced a corner but this was cleared. The Rovers now had a run up and Evans on the left shot well just to the left and play continued in mid-field. Up again, their inside right was found off-side when well placed. Play opened out once more and the Y. M. C. A. came up to attack. The centre half had a great chance but found the ground too slippery to turn quick and lost a great chance. Half time followed soon after with a blank sheet.

Rovers ..... nil.
Y. M. C. A. ..... nil.

On resuming the Rovers came up. Robotton heading a long kick the inside right headed towards goal but Rose escaped being rushed by fisting out finely. For the remainder of the third quarter of the game, play was of a loose and wild description neither combining nor looking dangerous. At last the Y. M. C. A. came up and Booker gave to H. Templeton who was very near goal, but Phillips saved at the expense of a corner. Templeton again got away with his centre and gave to Booker who sent across. The right inside heeded and forced a corner that did no good. They were up again immediately on the left wing and H. Templeton was given a great chance but was unfortunate in hitting the left post.

From this the Revers came up but were pulled up for off-side on the extreme left. This led to their inside right getting on and sending towards goal. Phillips ran out and met the ball at the same time as Lay and it dribbled into the net: giving the Rovers the lead.

Following a run by the Y.M.C.A., the Revers again came up and Evans was given off-side when seeming well on the right side of both backs. Their inside left was next winded for a time and on resuming they were up again. Kelly dashed across in time to save what seemed an almost certain goal and gave the corner that followed as time left leaving the Rovers winners of a close game.

Rovers.....1 Goal.
Y. M. C. A. .....Nil.

The teams were :—

ROVERS.		Y. M. C. A.
Phillips		Rose
Hotz	Backs.	Kelly
Chapman		Robottom
Scrafton		Jager
Benson	Halves.	Gradwell
Callghan		O'Templeton
Daniels		Booker
Brown		Bellamy
Lay	Forwards.	Candy
Bryden		H Templeton
Evans		Humphreys

Sergt. Pett refereed.

SPORTING NOTES.

Anticipations of the First Day of the Poona Races.

With fifteen horses left in for the Yerrowda Plate over a tidy journey and seven flights of Hurdles, the opening race of the big meeting promises to furnish an interesting spectacle from the top storey of the Grand Stand. Loch Lochie, Lamrock, Greenstone, Madeira, Rustler, Reinforcement, and Stockman, when quite readied up for their best efforts are all capable of putting up good performances; and of the others it is yet to be seen whether Chassepot takes better to the jump game—I hear he has—than have so far either Rossi, who was once in the same stable, and Shotover, the one-time fine miler, who has again changed ownership since the beginning of the year. It would be pleasing to see Mr. R. R. S. have a say through Chassepot in the "illegitimate" events, seeing that his strength has so far been confined entirely to the flat. It is very doubtful, however, whether he has any hope against some of the other animals mentioned, and I am inclined to think that the race is a good thing for "Loch Lochie."

For "The Lilliputs," in spite of recent vagaries, I must pick out Bay Middleton as another good thing—the more so since Rose is reported to be ailing with fever. In his absence Derby, Whiteface, Young Gazelle, Dilerjung, Gaucho, Sahoon, and Ptarmigan should, in this order, fight out the issue for places.

The Aga Khan Commemoration Plate is another one-horse race, for Precious holds everything else quite safe. Young Kohinoor, Young Cardigan Hampstead or Eed, and Soheil have good place chances in this order.

The Trial Plate introduces us to a classy field, and much depends upon whether they have all had their winding up gallops, or whether this outing is to serve as a final pipe opener for future events. Ballark has pace besides stamina, and should win; while Circuit, who we know is in fine fettle, should run very well, indeed and so, too, will Sacristan and Annamulloch.

The Maiden Plate should go to Vasco, with Ashroff close up and Commander or Caravan for the shop.

Russley Rose should win the New Plate with little discomfort, and Gunmetal should be a very good place investment.

On reviewing the weights I find it is a very close thing between Precious and Young Kohinoor, and as the probable price to be had would rather back the latter.

REX.

POONA RACES.

Horses left in for Saturday.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPTEMBER 6.

The following horses are left in for to-morrow's meeting :—

YERROWDA PLATE (Hurdles.)—R. C. and distance over seven flights.—Creenstone 10st 5lbs; Advisor 10st; Madeira 10st; Lamrock 9st 7lbs; Loohlochie 9st 7lbs; Stockman 9st 7lbs; April Fool 9st 7lbs; Nell Gwynne 9st 3lbs; Loddon 9st 3lbs; Rustler 9st 3lbs; Goodwin 9st 3lbs; Shotover 9st 3lbs; Chasepat 3st 3lbs.

THE LILLIPUTS. Half mile.—Bay Middleton 9st 8lbs; Dilerjung 9st 3lbs; Whiteface 9st; Yatim 8st 11lbs; Rose 8st 10lbs; Darby 8st 8lbs; Gaucho 8st 7lbs; King 8st 6lbs; Solicitor 8st 4lbs; Little Sanaya 8st 4lbs; Sahoon 8st 4lbs; Young Gazzelle 8st 3lbs; Sirree 8st 1lb; Amood 8st; Ptarmegen 7st 13lbs; Sib 7st 9lbs; Mazeade 7st 9lbs.

H.H. FIRST AGAKHAN COMMEMORATION PLATE.—One and quarter miles.—Precious 9st 12lbs; Soheil 8st 11lbs; Hamphead 8st 11lbs; Makhool 8st 11lbs; Adonis 8st 7lbs; Peculiar 8st 7lb; Young Cardigan 8st 6lbs; Eed 8st 6lbs; Young Kohinoor 8st 6lbs; Ashroff 8st 2lbs; Spearment 8st 13lbs; Dhamas 7st 9lbs; Krushan 7st 2lb; Galopin 6st 5lbs.

TRIAL PLATE.—One mile.—Batik 9st; Boabdil 8st 13lbs; Anna Mudlook 8st 10lbs; Sacristan II, 8st 10lbs; Paddy's Darling 8st 10lbs; Realm 8st 6lbs; Warden 8st 8lbs; Killua 8st 7lbs; The Master 8st 5lbs; Paliodrome 8st 2lbs; Berthier 8st 1lb; Cinder Bell 7st 12lbs; Botha 7st 10lbs; Circuit 7st 10lbs; Clear Artist 7st 10lbs.

NEW PLATE.—Five furlongs.—Psalm 9st 9lbs; Wakeful 8st 12lbs; Gun Metal 8st 12lbs; Russely Rose 8st 11lbs; Come Back 8st 11lbs; Cracker 8st 11lbs; Minimus 8st 8lbs; Chippy Norton 8st 8lbs; Minnie 8st 4lbs; Mahalaxmi 8st 1lb; Encourage 7st 12lbs; Hayden 7st 5lbs.

MAIDAN PLATE.—Seven furlongs.—Wadi 9st; Burhan 9st; Vasco 9st; Ashroff 9st; Vidas 9st; Multiform 9st; Court Martial 9st; Antica 8st 8lbs; Commander 8st 6lbs; Caravan 8st 2lbs; Shanwar 8st 2lbs; Elector 8st 1lb; Whirl Wind 8st; Lucky Price 7st 12lbs; Squire 7st 10lbs; Mudlool 7st 10lbs; Little Sanaya 7st 10lbs.

GOVERNMENT SUPERVISION FOR INDIAN INSURANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I wish to draw the attention of Government to the fact that owing to the non-existence in India of any Act corresponding to the Life Assurance Company's Act of 1870, the position of Policy-Holders in Indian Insurance Companies is most unsatisfactory, if not in some cases actualy precarious. That most wholesome Act makes it compulsory for British Life Assurance offices to deposit periodically with the Board of Trade "Statements of Accounts and of Life Assurance and Annuity Business, and Abstracts of Actuarial Reports," and these accounts have to be made in a manner calculated to disclose the position of such companies with a view to safeguarding the Policy-Holders. The shareholders of an Insurance Company are usually in such a position that they are quite able to look after their own interests.

There is an Act in force in India called the Indian Companies Act, 1882, which is sometimes confused with the Act mentioned above, although it has nothing in common with it and this confusion is all in favour of the Indian Insurance Companies and against the interests of the Policy-Holders. All that this Act demands is a "Duly audited Balance Sheet and a Summary of Capital with a list of Shareholders," and it is applicable to all public companies but it elicits none of the special information exacted by the Act of 1870 and takes no note of a company's position as an Insurance Office. Consequently, the Policy-Holders of Indian Offices have absolutely no guarantee of the stability of such offices for it entails no compulsory supervision on the part of Government.

The result of this freedom from compulsory supervision is that an Indian Insurance Office can use any Mortality Tables it likes, can make any investments of its money that it likes, can squander any money in "expenses," and (with the exception of the entirely non-committal "Balance Sheet and Summary of Capital" deposited under the terms of the Indian Companies Act, 1882,) can put forward accounts of any sort or kind which it pleases for the delectation of its unfortunate Policy-Holders.—Yours, &c.,

BONUS.

PLAGUE PROPHYLACTIC.

New Rules for Distribution.

Rules for the issue of the plague prophylactic from the Bombay Bacteriological Laboratory, Parel, have been approved and published by Government. It is laid down that applications from practitioner who have already been once supplied on the recommendation of Civil or Medical Authorities will be complied with at once.

Applications from medical practitioners who have not been supplied before must be sent though the Chief Civil Authority or Medical Officer of the place where they reside. In the event of the application being supported, it will be complied with. Subsequent applications may be submitted direct to the Laboratory, when they will be dealt with in the ordinary course, the applicant not being required to submit his application again through the Civil or Medical Authority.

Applications from [illegible] of chemists or private individuals not medical men cannot be accepted. The resident physician of a firm of chemists may be supplied with the prophylactic, and the requisition will be dealt with as a case of first application from a private medical practitioner. In this case the prophylactic will be supplied on the distinct understanding that it is required for *bona fide* personal use, *e.g.*, inoculating his staff or patients, &c. In no circumstances is the resident physician authorised to allow the prophylactic supplied to him to be used by any one else.

Concerning places out of India it is prescribed that applications from medical practitioners not in the service of the British Government, including medical missionaries and foreigners in the employ of Foreign Governments or Consulates, will not be complied with unless supported by the British Consul of the place where the applicant is a resident.

HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. & O. Co's steamer "Peninsular" Captain Palmer will sail to-day for Marseilles and London, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—

Ashton, Surgn and Mrs
Ayers, Rev A E
Bose Prof and Mrs J
Brown, Mr J Le
Chamier, Mr E
Dandeker, Mr E
Desai, Mr C M
Du tis, Mr
Eugeer, Mr M
Flynn, Mr J
Gupta, Mr J H
Hamnick, Capt S T
Hemingway, Mr H E
Holliday, Mr M A
Ingram, Mr and Mrs E W
Jaggannath, Mr
Kennedy, Mrs H J
Khan, Mr T V
Kurup, Mr M N P
Leishman, Mr T
Macdermid, Mr
Mani, Mr C H
Marjoribanks, Capt
Marjoribanks, Mrs J
Meale, Mr P W
Pattani, Mr A P
Pickering, Mr and Mrs W
Poynts, Asst-Surgn. H A
Poynts, Mrs
Pritchett, Capt C
Ramnuni, Pandkaar
Ros. Capt B
Satow, Mr
Sellers, Mr W E
Shah, Mr B Z
Shah, Mr J M
Shah, Mr B
Skinner, Mrs child and infant
Taru, Mrs Holmes
Thorold, Mrs
Wase, Vildin, Mr Syed

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	1	3
B Mandvi, Chukla, Comerkhadi and Dongri	2	2	12
C Market, Dhobi Talao Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	1	1	11
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahalaxmi	1	0	9
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Ramatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	22
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	3	1	7
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	9
Water Station	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	10
Total	7	5	83
Total plague deaths to date	140,973		
Same date last year	3	3	118

CHOLERA.

Attacks.	Deaths.
3	4

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.

The following table shows the results of the rat campaign, for Thursday :—

Ward.	Alive rats.	Dead rats.	Infected rats.
A	36	49	3
B	99	136	7
B	62	37	1
C	56	88	2
D	68	27	0
E	120	9	0
E	49	61	0
F & G	72	9	0
Total	562	416	13
Total rats killed			978

Before embarking on his voyage to East Africa, Mr. Chamier was entertained by the British Cotton Growing Association in Manchester. Referring to the Nigerian Railway plans, announced a few days ago, he hoped that the association would impress on all concerned in the cotton trade the importance of pegging out claims in the new cotton area, to make Lancashire independent of accident, of the American summer, or the caprice of the American speculative market.

SIMLA COUNCIL MEETING.

Civil Procedure Amendment Bill.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 6.

At the Council meeting here to-day the business, as notified, was carried through.

Replying to a question by the Tikka Saheb of Nabha, Sir Harvey Adamson said :—

"It is not true that the police have done nothing in connection with the burning of the Gurdwara at Udharwa. The news of a fire having broken out in the Gurdwara reached the Police Station at Chakwal and incendiarism being suspected a Sub-Inspector visited the spot and arranged for the prosecution of three persons whom he subjected of having taken the opportunity of the village being evacuated for plague to burn and loot the Gurdwara; a neighbouring house was also burnt. The Hindus of the village insisted that other persons also were guilty and the case was further investigated by a Sikh Sub-Inspector and subsequently by an Inspector. The case has been fully enquired into and the persons believed to be guilty will be brought before the Courts for trials.

"The Government of India have received no information regarding the alleged looting of Gurdwaras at the villages of Fared and Gandekas, but inquiries are being made."

Mr. Erle Richards, in introducing the Civil Procedure Code Amendment Bill, explained at considerable length, the history of the measure and the nature of the amendments made in the report of the Select Committee which is unanimous that the Bill, as now introduced, is very different from the existing Code, and contains only 150 clauses with a Schedule attached. The clauses laid down the general principles and the details are relegated to the Schedule of Rules so that they may not be included within the iron walls and may be capable of reform in any minor points necessary without delay incident to the amendment of a statute and as it is also impossible to frame any one code suitable to all the conditions obtaining in the different parts of the country.

And the Committee are of opinion that power should be given both to cure defects in procedure as they arise as also to give elasticity in regard to the details suitable to different areas. The High Courts and Chief Courts, therefore, are empowered to vary the rules in the Schedule subject to the sanction of the Governments concerned in each case and all proposals for change are to be communicated, before they are introduced, to the other High Courts and to the Government of India. The advise also is to be obtained, beforehand, upon all proposals from professional lawyers who will be represented upon the Rules Committees. In this matter, the procedure of the High Court at Home is to be followed.

The wording of the existing Act has been retained, as far as is practicable, and the endeavour has been made to state general principles in the Bill and to leave the Courts freedom in applying these principles to the individual cases which arise.

Regarding the incorporation of decided cases this is only done where there has been a conflict between the decisions of different Courts.

An endeavour has been made to expedite the execution of decrees. The existing section relating to *res judicata* has been only slightly modified. Clauses 26 to 35 replace 26 chapters and 200 sections of the present Code so as to give the skeleton only of the proceedings in a suit, all the details being relegated to the Rules.

A new chapter has been inserted in regard to pleadings, since the Committee hold that the points in dispute should be defined at an early stage of a suit. But these provisions can be confined by the decision of a High Court to areas for which they are suitable.

Regarding the question of execution, the view taken is that the existing machinery is generally sufficient, but that the agency employed is defective especially in the mofussil. The Committee, therefore, recommend that service by post should be recognised in certain areas which the Local Governments may specify. Regarding the proposed execution by precept the Committee recommend that this method should be confined to interim attachment only. Regarding the execution of mortgage decrees the whole of the law is now included in the present Bill.

Regarding the delegations of authority to Collectors to execute decrees on immovable property, the Committee have delegated the details of the provisions to a separate schedule.

Arbitration proceedings, the Committee hold, should be delegated to a separate Bill and they have, therefore, relegated the provisions to a separate schedule to facilitate this hereafter.

Regarding appeals, no large change is made, it being held that it would be an injustice at present to deprive suitors of any powers of appeal to the highest tribunals though the Committee recognise that alterations in this direction may become desirable at some future time.

Dr. Bash Bihari Ghose also spoke at some length, generally, expressing approval of the measure as it now stands and saying that he believes the legal profession, as a whole, will welcome the elasticity which had been introduced.

The Viceroy, in closing the Council, expressed appreciation of himself and his colleagues to Mr. Erle Richards and the members of the Select Committee in connection with this measure.

The Council then adjourned to September the 27th.

THE ARBUTHNOT TRIAL.

Reading of Insolvency Court Evidence.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPTEMBER 6.

This morning Mr. Powell started the reading of extracts from the evidence given by Sir George Arbuthnot in the Insolvency Court with a view to prove that the latter knew he was insolvent in 1903. He said that his object was to show that the Arbuthnots were in necessity of the Industrials, not so at the time of issuing the debentures.

Mr. Norton contended that Mr. Powell had no right to introduce evidence now which he, Mr. Norton, had not an opportunity of cross-examining Mr. Rose.

His Lordship held the evidence of fact showing the knowledge of an state of insolvency prior to filing the petition admissible and hoped however, that Mr. Powell would not go back earlier than 1903, to which the latter agreed.

Mr. Powell continued reading from the report of the proceedings in the Insolvency Court.

Mr. Norton then contended that Mr. Powell had no right to quote passages not put in the Magistrate's Court. He argued that the whole object of the preliminary trial in the Magistrate's Court here and England was that prisoner's Counsel in the higher Court should not be taken by surprise.

His Lordship did not hold that Mr. Powell was not entitled to qutoe passages not used in the Magistrate's Court, but said that generally speaking it was undesirable. He told Mr. Powell that in conducting the case as he was on behalf of the Crown, he should be chary of using such evidence.

Mr. Powell then read the evidence given in the Insolvency Court *re* letter from Mr. Dickson, Agent of the Chartered Bank, dated December 1905, stating that many rumours regarding the firm's position had been reaching the head office. Mr. Powell continued reading the evidence given in the Insolvency Court subject to occasional protests and interruptions from Mr. Norton till 1-30 p.m.

Mr. L. Drysdale, Public Accountant, was then called and examined by Mr. Powell regarding the Industrials' balance sheet for the year ending September 1905 which Mr. Drysdale had audited.

THE INDUS FLOODS.

Kharif Crop Damaged.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, SEPTEMBER 6.

Owing to the fall of the River Indus the flood through the breaches in the Sukkur-Begari Bund has abated. About 1,000 acres of kharif cultivation have been seriously damaged.

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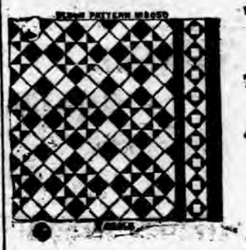

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The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 7, 1907.

RUSSIA AND THE INDIAN FRONTIER.

SOME time ago Lord Roberts, who is not wont to speak rashly, said: "I must warn my countrymen that the twenty-second invasion of India will be infinitely more serious and calamitous than any of the preceding ones." Since the last invasion of India—that of Nadir Shah in 1739—the country has passed from barbarism into enlightenment, and the costly works of civilisation which now overspread the land are a measure of the destruction which would ensue upon a successful invasion. The greater the wealth and development of a country, the higher the stake in war and the greater the loss if that war terminate in defeat. This much is obvious, and as common sense as well as native opinion points to the conclusion that the next invasion will come from the North, the present military concentration in the North-West is a counsel of wisdom. But although it is advisable to be fully prepared for every possible contingency, we fully share the belief towards which the most intelligent opinion has been flowing, that a Russian invasion of India is not a matter of practical politics, and that nothing short of colossal failure on the part of Great Britain in other parts of the world, *or* a widespread native uprising, would tempt Russia to embark upon a task of such stupendous magnitude. There are doubtless many people in England who regard an attempt as a very likely contingency, or at least did so before our Anglo-Russian agreement was contemplated, but the more we learn about the geography of Central Asia the more sceptical we become, and great authorities on these matters like Sir T. H. Holdich are the least likely to yield to a Russian scare. It is then interesting to learn that the generality, of Russian scout the idea of a Russian invasion of India, and there seems to be some ground for Mr. Skrine's assertion that "in Russia only mustacheless second Lieutenants dream of a possible invasion of India." An article entitled "The march on India from a Russian point of view," which recently appeared in the *New Asiatic Review*, a Madras publication inaugurated this year, supplies sufficient evidence of the truth of this epigrammatic dictum, Captain Lyons the writer of the article and an interpreter in Russian, quotes a number of prominent Russians to prove that in the Muscovite Empire an invasion of India is regarded as a very improbable contingency. It is true that India is the only part of the world where Russia has any chance of inflicting a deadly blow on Great Britain, and Russians themselves realise this well enough. It is also true that the centre of gravity in Asian politics has progressively shifted East during the last century until Afghanistan and India have become the pivot of Central Asia. Russia has during the last hundred years absorbed the bulk of Central Asia, and has so consolidated her conquests that she can bring by rail and mass on the Oxus a gigantic army without fear of risings in the rear and with only the barrier of the feeble Afghan kingdom interposed between her and the Indian frontier. If, despite circumstances of so favourable a seeming, Russia shrinks from an invasion of India, it must be that she recognises in mountains and deserts a far more potent obstacle than any which man can impose.

But it will be said : "If Alexander, Mahmoud of Ghazni, Mohamed Ghori, Tamerlane, Baber and Nadir Shah—to mention only a few names out of many—overcame the natural difficulties and successfully invaded India from or through Afghanistan, why can the Russians not do the same at the present day ?" It is indeed marvellous that, notwithstanding all the difficulties attending an invasion of India, practically all the invasions of the past were successful and ended in conquest. The explanation can be largely found in the fact that the passes through which the invaders debouched were in those days but feebly guarded, and the invaders rarely met with resistance until they reached the plains. Nowadays all this is reversed, and there is good chance of an invader being checked before he enters the guardian pass at all. The outer line of defence is even of greater importance than the inner. Again, the eloborate equipment of a modern army with all its scientific apparatus renders transport difficulties far greater than in the case of the primitive armaments with which the conquerors of the past invaded India. These difficulties, great enough at any time and place, would be magnified enormously by the giant mountain barriers of Central Asia. Finally there is the question of cost, which enters so largely into modern warfare. The expense of such a campaign would severly strain, if not annihilate, the resources of Russia, and such a consideration is of importance when the outcome of the attempt is exceedingly problematical. A land invasion of India at the present day would then be a very different undertaking to those which were planned and executed in the past. Particularly difficult would it be for Russia to achieve success in such an attempt in view of the fact that, up to date at least, she has very little knowledge of the difficult country which would have to be traversed : Russian reconnaisances and explorations have been conspicuous for their paucity. As Snessareff, the great authority on Central Asia, says, "Our meagre explorations can bear no comparison to those of Great Britain." Those Russians who have regarded an invasion of India as a contingency at all possible seem to have relied upon chance making the Afghans their allies and thereby facilitating a forward movement. But it appears as if this hope were destined to be frustrated, and the invader would have to depend upon his own efforts, handicapped rather than assisted by Afghanistan. For it is doubtful whether Russia would ever contemplate an invasion until she had pushed her present frontier southwards from the Oxus to the Hindu Kush, and this aggression upon Afghanistan would permanently alienate the ruler and people of the buffer State. In conclusion it might be of interest to make a cursory survey of the possible routes of advance between which Russia would have to choose in the improbable contingency of an invasion. Beginning in the North we find that the Hindu Kush forms an unbreakable barrier, shutting in the North of India, and the few passes leading from the Pamirs are impassable for wheeled transport or artillery. These passas are the Kilik, the Baroghil and the Dora, leading respectively on the Hunza, Gilgit and Chitral outposts. Or if the invader crossed the not insuperable Sir-i-Kol range into China, he would also be unable to approach India, for, in the words of Holdich, "he would still have the gigantic peaks of the Mustagh, a barrier which no living European has ever crossed except Younghusband. So, from a military point of view, the Pamirs may be placed outside the pale of strategical consideration."

The favourite route of invaders in the past has been one of those to the south, through one of the passes communicating between Afghanistan and India. Thus Mahmoud and Jenghiz Khan used the Gomal ; Tamerlane and Nadir Shah the Khyber. The Khyber is of course the shorter route, but it is too narrow and well defended to attract an invader at the present day. The Kurram and the Gomal, further to the South, are regarded as possible routes by a certain General of the Russian General Staff, but both would involve very hazardous enterprises, and the further south the point of attack is placed the more insuperable the difficulties of transport through Afghanistan become. This applies in the greatest degree of course to the southernmost pass of all, the Bolan. Moreover, the Bolan is so narrow and easily defended that the Russian Krinitzin says of it, as of the Khyber, "One most be full of daring to decide to march through such chinks." However, British opinion imagines that the route chosen would be the Kandahar Quetta line leading to the Bolan pass, and the Russians admit the flanking advantages of this route. Summing up the situation it seems as if the advagtages peculiar to any particular route are balanced in each case by disadvantages of some other character, and the question would resolve itself into [illegible] would be divided into two or three portions and the attack upon the defensive lines would be made simultaneously at two or more points. But, so strong are the lines of frontier defence that, if the defending forces be anything like efficient, the chances of success for the invaders would be ridiculously meagre. An invasion would only be attempted and could only be successful if the military force of India were weakened owing to imminent danger in another part of the British Empire, or if the country were seething with rebellion and the native army were disaffected. Till one of these things happens the fear of a Russian invasion is beside the mark. The present Anglo-Russian negociations would have been less likely to terminate satisfactorily had Afghanistan and India appeared to Russian statesmen an easy nut to crack.

MODERN ROAD MAKING. THE old methods of making roads are slowly being discarded and meanwhile engineers are seeking for the new way which shall have none of the disadvantages which have made the old methods unsuitable for modern conditions. So far it must be owned they have not been successful. The dust question is regarded by the leading engineers and surveyors as merely a part of the problem and rather an insignificant part. The new conditions of traffic have opened up new fields for research and the dust problem simply proves that the methods of construction and treatment of a road have been wrong, injurious and most costly or, if the manner of construction has been suitable to the earlier periods when traffic was neither so extensive nor so rapid and heavy, the subsequent treatment of the roadway has been altogether unsuitable and uneconomical. There is therefore not the slightest doubt that a number of English roadways are absolutely unfit to bear the traffic they are now called upon to endure. The majority of them were constructed for the purpose of carrying an intermittent traffic consisting chiefly of light slow-going vehicles, and in many cases a gravel road or a road with a scattering of flints or other stones was deemed to be quite substantial enough to bear any wear or tear it might be subjected to. Practically the only remedy for such roadways is entire reconstruction, and it is doubtful whether the treatment of these by any known means of consolidation or resurfacing would be any improvement. The matter is one which is of interest to Bombay. The roads here are subjected to severe strain and any user of a wheeled vehicle knows that a really well laid stretch is the exception rather than the rule. It is not so hard to find what requirements the modern roadway must fulfil as to discover what are the material and treatment which will meet those requirements. First of all a good foundation is absolutely essential. Upon this there must be a suitable bedding to carry the upper layer and this must consist of such material as will resist the weather, and the traffic put upon it, without becoming slippery. Then, too, the binding must be such as will hold every part together and hermetically seal the surface, preventing any loosening of the separate stones and the percolation of water into the under layers. These, with the element of elasticity introduced, represent the principles upon which roads must be constructed in order to meet the new traffic conditions. The binding is, after all, the feature in the roadway which is the cause of nearly all the trouble, because it is this which is loosened by the conjoint action of the traffic and water allowing the stones to rub one against the other and, with the free binding, to produce a large amount of dust. The methods introduced during the last-five years in France may be looked upon as a stepping stone to better things, but, even so, only mark the threshold of reform. Tar-binding may solve the problem for the time being but it can never, make satisfactory thoroughfares where the materials used have been unsuitable or where subsequent treatment has produced deterioration and made them inefficient as modern traffic carriers. Wherever and whenever possible the new principles of construction must be introduced, and only thus will our roadways reach the state which modern conditions demand.

AERIAL RESEARCH. THE result of the recent balloon experiments in Manchester, as part of an international scheme for investigating the conditions of the higher atmosphere is reported upon. Interviewed the other day the Superintendent of the Meteorological Office in London said that three of the observations were very successful. In three cases the instruments were recovered after being sent up. One balloon fell near Macclesfield, another near Lincoln, and the third near Leeds. He had seen the curve showing the variations of temperature which these went through in their ascents. All three are remarkable in showing that there is a point at which the temperature of the upper atmospbere does not diminish. Not so much is to be learned from the Lincoln balloon as from the other two. That balloon ascended to a height of only about five miles, but the others went as high as ten and eleven miles respectively. Up to a height of between six and seven miles the temperature fell steadily. Beyond that point it did not fall at all. The deduction drawn from that is that in the upper rarefied air the sun's rays are not absorbed so rapidly as they are in the denser atmosphere nearer the surface of the earth. Indeed, one may say that they are not absorbed at all beyond a certain point. "The highest point reached by man," added the Superintendent, "is somewhere between six and seven miles above sea level, and the cold and attenuated atmosphere caused such pain to the observers that one lost consciousness and the other only succeeded in biting the cord attached to the gas valve and thus dragging the valve open before he lost consciousness." The Superintendent uttered a word of caution. The balloons used are small rubber ones meant to explode, and the instruments fall to the ground, their fall being broken by a parachute. One difficulty is that some person may on finding a record try to make it plainer by cleaning the disc, with the result that the value of the record is apt to be lost.

WORK FOR THE WAR OFFICE. THERE will be no end of a to-do about the break down of the transports in the Salisbury Plain Manœuvres, owing to which, as appeared in our news columns yesterday the troops were without food or tents for two nights. Happily the time of the year is propitious, but, as it is, two nights on Salisbury Plain with the sky for a roof is no joke. The gossips will again be at their glib task of pointing the moral of British military inefficiency, and the *Daily News* will chortle complacently. But armies are vast bodies which can no more be kept in constant and perfect repair than can a giant set of machines. There must be efficiency all through, but just as assuredly as that in the best machine a part will become defective some day or the other, so will the British army be found wanting in some more or less important detail every time it is under trial, as it now is in the manœuvres in Wiltshire. However, it is probable that the failure of the transport to keep up with the columns will be found to have resulted in the misunderstanding of an order by an orderly or an adjutant, and that the cry of "Inefficiency !" cannot be raised upon the incident. A much more serious affair is now occupying the War Office—the mutiny of the Engineers in South Africa, who slashed their saddles, which is the time-honoured way the mounted soldier had of giving vent to his anger. We hope this unpleasant affair will also resolve itself into a local matter. Officers cannot afford to give the Radicals an election cry just now, when it is more or less confidently expected in many quarters that a General Election is not many months ahead.

THE Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice of Bombay, returned to Bombay on Thursday from Simla.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. *Caledonia*, with the homeward mails of the 31st ultimo, arrived at Aden at 4 p.m. on Thursday the 5th September.

THE P. and O. s.s. *Arcadia*, with the China mails is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 p.m. to-morrow.

H. H. COLONEL MAHARAJA SINDHIA, of Gwalior, who is at present spending a few days in Bombay, went to Poona yesterday morning and returned to Bombay in the evening.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway for the week ending 20th July last amounted to Rs. 2,192, being an increase on the corresponding week of the previous year of Rs. 606. The total earnings from 1st July to 20th July last were Rs. 6,526, being an increase on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 868.

FROM the 24th to the 30th August, 1 European, 6 East Indians, 12 Native Christains, 317 Hindus and 62 Mahomedans died within the limits of Madras, making a total of 398. The death-rate was 40·6 per mille, the mean for the ten previous years being 53·1. The deaths are thus classified :—Cholera 20, small-pox 3, fevers 109, bowel complaints 54, and other causes 212.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM SMITH WEATHERBURN, of South Shields, who died recently, bequeathed to his nurse, Frances J. Goudie £1,000, his house at South Shields, and all his effects there. The value of his estate has been sworn for probate at £8,567.

REMARKING that he always believed in saving five minutes if he could, Gustav Nelson, of Paterson, New Jersey, took a short cut across the metals of the Erie Railroad Company, and was knocked down by an express train and cut to pieces.

THE report of the London Dust Committee will be entirely favourable to the use of tar as a dust preventive. So confident is the Association in the efficacy of this remedy that it intends to petition for a Government grant of £1,000,000 to assist in carrying out the treatment.

UNABLE to obtain admission to their usual meeting place, the Keymer (Sussex) parish councillors transacted their business in the open air. The chairman perched himself on a trestle, and the clerk placed his books on a low wall. Owing to a high wind there was a continual scramble for documents. The only illumination was obtained from matches.

STAYING at an inn in Scotland a shooting party found their sport much interfered with by rain. Still, wet or fine, the old-fashioned barometer hung in the hall persistently pointed to "Set fair." At length (the *Tatler* relates) one of the party drew the landlord's attention to the glass, saying, "Don't you think now, Dugald, there's something the matter with your glass ?" "No, Sir," replied Dugald with dignity ; "she's a gude glass and a powerful glass, but she's not moved wi' trifles."

THE father of the Marquess of Bute had once an amusing experience in the neighbourhood of Rothesay. He met a Cockney tourist, who asked to be directed to a certain place. Deceived by the Marquess's accent, the visitor took him for a Southron, and took occasion to make supercilious remarks about the barbarous islanders of Bute. Soon he said : "I suppose you're like me, an Englishman ?" "No," responded the Marquess, "I'm a native of Bute, this island." "Good gracious !" exclaimed the Loudoner, in amazement. "Then who in the dooce tamed yer ?" Lord Bute (the *Chronicle* says) assumed a very fierce expression, and, raising a pooderous cudgel he was carrying, hissed viciously ; "Who says I'm tamed ? The alarmed Cockney turned and fled.

STUDIES IN PSYCHICAL RESEARCH.

V—Premonitions.

A premonition, which is differentiated from a presentiment or a prediction by an implication of the supernormal, can be technically defined for the purposes of psychical research as "a supernormal indication of any kind of event still in the future." There is now a mass of evidence on hand for such phenomena which forbids premonitions to be discredited by the old argument based on imperfect observation and illusion. The great difficulty in the way of believing in premonitions due to a supernormal agency is that such phenomena involve a deterministic theory of the Universe, and man though he is really determinist at heart, pretends to be a votary of free-will, and revolts at a conception which deprives him of a liberty of action. However, such objections can have no force in the pursuit of a scientific inquiry, and if the evidence favours supernormal premonition, there is nothing more to be said beyond that it is imperative to conduct further investigations into the exact method by which such experiences are brought about. Premonition, which anticipates the existence of objects and events, must be distinguished from "precognition," which anticipates normal sensation of present objects and events. In the first case the facts which are antedated in the mind are not yet born, whereas in the second, as when a certain entomologist abnormally felt that a rare butterfly was awaiting him on a certain tree (as quoted by Mr. Myers), the object already exists but has not been normally preceived. Precognition obviously partakes of the nature of clairvoyance, wheras premonitions do not. They transcend time, whilst the clairvoyant only trancends space.

A few instances will explain the nature of premonitions proper. Some partake of the nature of waking or sleeping dreams, while others are associated with mediumistic phenomena. The cases quoted have received the *imprimatur* of the S. P. R. or some similar society. A certain dentist in Boston (U.S.A.) was working with a copper vessel in which he vulcanized the rubber for the setting of false teeth. Suddenly he heard a voice calling in a quick and imperative manner, "Run to the window, quick," twice repeated. He did so and looked out into the street below, when he suddenly heard a tremendous report in his room,and looking round he saw the copper vessel had exploded, and had been blown up through the plastering of the room". The case is of decided interest, but to establish a causal connection it is of course necessary to find cases corroborated by several witnesses. This desideratum is satisfied in all cases where the premonition occurred some time before the fact foretold, so that the "subject" was able to communicate his experience to others in the interim. Such is the case of the merchant who thought himself good for forty more years of life but dreamed one night that he had died, "yet he possessed the peculiar power of one in a trance—to see all that went on about him though he was unable to move or speak". The next morning he told several persons of the incident, and the following night he died. It is difficult to believe that his death was due to auto-suggestion. A most interesting case is told by Mr. Haggard, some time British Consul at Trieste. He had an extraordinarily vivid dream, which he narrated to his wife immediately afterwards, and every detail of the dream was fulfilled six weeks later, "long after the dream had been forgotten by us both." The dream pictured a dinner given by the German Consul-General and the guests were seen being ushered into a large room with trophies of East African arms and shields against the walls. "After dinner I went to inspect the arms, and amongst them saw a beautifully goldmounted sword which I pointed out to the French Vice-Consul as having probaly been a present to the host from the Sultan of Zanzibar." (Mr. Haggard says that he had never been in the house and had no idea of its appearance until the dinner six weeks later.) But the most remarkable part of the dream or premonition was yet to come. "At that moment the Russian Consul came up too. He pointed out how small was the hilt of the sword and how impossible, in consequence, it would be for a European to use the weapon, and whilst talking he waved his arm in an excited manner over his head as if he were wielding the sword, and to illustrate what he was saying." Everything occurred exactly as foretold, but Mr. Haggard avows that he did not remember the dream until the Russian Consul began to wave his arm over his head "when it came back to me in a flash.' This was certainly an uncanny experience, and points conclusively to information of a future event supernormally conferred. Another good instance is recorded by Mrs. Henry Sidgwick, who was a remarkable though amateur occultist. On a certain Saturday night she dreamed that a lady in black passed her in the London streets. A moment later and she espied the lady lying on the road seriously injured. The very next night it happened that the lady thus dreamt of—a certain Mrs. C.—fell over a kerb-stone that was very high and was much hurt. The dream was duly communicated by Mrs. Sidgwick to her sister before the event occurred.

In some cases of a death-premonition the subject of the experience receives the message from the apparition of a departed friend, which favours a belief in the agency of the discarnate for this class of phenomena. Such was the famous case of the son of Professor Brooks in Baltimore, unfortunately too long to be given here. In others, the premonition is associated with mediumistic phenomena and there are many authoritative instances of deaths being foretold at seances. But mediumistic phenomena more than any other of the phenomena of occultism admit of a belief in the discarnate and information vouchsafed by disembodied spirits. Here is a recent instance of the kind, reported from New York and signed by three persons. "Mrs. H. M. is in semi-trance. Her control, X, tells Mr. W. E. Ward that one of his horses (off horse) is unsafe, and that an accident will occur which may be very serious unless great care is observed. X says : "horse will shy badly—I think going down hill, both horses inclined to be tricky—will try to run away on this occasion ; better try to get rid of them". After a few minutes' pause X says, "Brave, there is a dangerous place in your big factory, upper part—something broken—will fall soon, and if it does will kill many people." This was on May 1st. Both predictions were verified on May 5th within a few hours of each other. From the point of view of science we cannot regret that the warnings were not taken to heart and the accidents obviated. Another class of premonitions are those given by fortune-tellers through the apparent medium of palmistry or crystal gazing. How extraordinarily true some of these are we all know, and yet we cannot explain them. One exceptionally unerring prediction by a fortune-teller—we must here call it a premonition because of its apparently supernormal character—deserves emphatic mention. A young Frenchman was told by a fortune-teller that he would lose his father within a year, become a soldier, marry young, have two children and die at the age of twenty-six. He did not take it seriously, but as the earlier of the predicted events duly occurred, he began to be afraid. Dr. Liebault, the famous hypnotist, in order to get rid of his conviction that he would die at the alleged age, which event might have fulfilled itself by self-suggestion, engaged the services of a somnambulist, who assured the young man that he would live forty-one years. "The effect was marvellous, the young man recovered his spirits, and when his twenty-sixth birthday passed, regarded himself as safe." None the less he died within a few months, of peritonitis caused by an internal rupture. It would seem that such significant cases as these cannot be explained by chance. It is equally plain that they are not telepathic or clairvoyant in any of the senses defined for these terms. These future events, so unerringly foretold, and not to be apprehended by normal human senses, must be revealed by some superior intelligence in a position to transcend the ordinary limits of human preception, and to predict the outcome of laws we do not normally know, "just as we ourselves can tell whether a spider is going to fall in a crevice when the spider does not know it or we can see that an animal will lose its life in a collision with a train though the animal is wholly ignorant of its fate." In short, it is difficult to explain premonitions except on the basis of a spiritistic theory and it is equally impossible on the facts to question the validity of Determinism.

GAIETY THEATRE.

"The Intervener."

NEW PLAY BY A LOCAL AUTHOR.

"Tact is always better than virtue," says one of the principal characters, in "the Intervener," and it is to be deplored that the author has not seen fit to endow his puppets with some of the former attribute—they certainly possess little or none of the latter. If marriages are made in Heaven, as the optimists of the world would have us believe, then, it is not a little foolhardy for men mortals to step in and amend the matches. If Leroy Mortimer, K. C., had only been content to confine his attentions to his legal work, instead of firing off so many aphorisms, regarding the fallacies of love, a whole family would have been considerably happier, and it would have spared him the trouble of afterwards accusing himself of being a murderer:—which, to view the affair from a moral standard, he undoubtedly was. "If," say I :—a most futile remark in reality, because if such had been the case then Mr. Carlton Stubbs' undeniably promising play would have had little or no raison 'etre, and Bombay would not have had the opportunity of turning up in force to witness an exciting premiere of a new and hitherto (I take it) unseen play. Mr. Stubbs undeniably has a gift for dialogue, but I am afraid, in many parts of his play, he has been so happy in his epigrams that he has lost sight of his plot. It is a little failing with playwrights and though, of course, it is absurd of mere ordinary playgoers to cavil at this fact, yet, if they bid for public favour, they would do well to pay a certain amount of attention to the, perhaps feeble, prejudice. There were many moments when one sympathised with Mrs. Hesseltine, one of the best drawn characters in the play, in her worries. One did so very much long for something to happen ; when events did transpire, the audience were quick to show appreciation—which was undoubtedly due. Were the 'Intervener' cut down to three acts, pruned of some of its verbal excessiveness, and taken at true comedy speed there is every cause to believe that it might be no better and no worse than the half dozen new plays which obtain a London production every season. The plot, which has seen light in somewhat similar form as 'When we were Twenty-one,' turns upon the infatuation of a rather pig-headed young man, with excellent monetary prospects for an actress—which word, as everyone who has a nodding acquaintance even with Mrs. Grundy knows, stands for all that is scarlet in the way of womanhood. In this case, however, Hesseltine's two friends who are scarcely more than acquaintance's for all they appear to know of his inner character, have absolutely no excuse for interfering in his love affair. No man has any excuse for interfering in another person's love affairs—if he be properly constituted he will have quite enough to do to look after his own—least of all when the intervener himself is a person who does not scorn to play the rather low down game of attempting to win the lady's hand for himself. He cannot even plead an excess of worthy, though none the less irritating, quixotism : he does not attempt to be convincing—and when finally, having broken his friend's ideal, damned the woman unutterably in his eyes and caused him to commit suicide he has not the moral courage or love—of which he boasts,to stick to the ill-starred lady he has so persistently hunted down. Nevertheless, there is a great deal of praiseworthy psychology in Mr. Carlton Stubbs' play, and there is also little doubt that had "The Intervener" been better rehearsed and pulled together, much of the tedium which was apparent in Thursday evening's performance would have been obviated. It is certainly a play of surprises and cannot be dubbed, in any sense, hackneyed. With the exception of Mrs. Hesseltine, her daughter and the latter's lover, none of the characters act as would in the least be expected of them. In fact, they erred rather too much is the pursuit of the original. One felt that a little maternal chastisement applied to the heroine, would have done wonders in ridding her of some of her unfortunate tendency towards looking for something to happen, whilst a few knotty briefs, might have given Mortimer something better to do than to steal away his supposed friend's fiancee. Mrs. Hesseltine passed her time in the throes of constant wrong : I do not wonder at it. The happenings at Elderton Hall, where two of the acts were situated would have turned gray the hair of a much more phlegmatically disposed individual. But, perhaps, this is a little two captious. Mr. Stubbs struck several quite good notes is his play—probably the best being the scene where Mrs. Hesseltine endeavours to pursuade Phoebe Hemelryk to come back to her son—declining to believe, first, that Phoebe is really bad, and secondly, saying that even so, she would wish her to come. There was true nature, the best is human natrre, in this incident, and the audience were not slow to recognize it. Leroy Mortimer, the philandering K. C., with his George Alexandrian characteristics was hardly in Mr. King's best vein,—he did not seem to quite know what was expected of him ; in fact he gave the idea that he thought it rather folly to interfere at all ; at least that was the impression left upon my mind, by his refusal to let Phoebe's previous love come to Elderton Hall :—an incident, by the way, which was quite unnecessary in the working out of the plot. He seized his opportunity, however, at the end of the last act and showed admirable strength in his treatment of a by-no-means easy curtain. Miss Florence Hamer was scarcely sympathetic enough is the first act, and did not appear to care whether or no she captivated the good graces of her future mother-in-law in the second. She warmed up to the part in the last two acts, although hampered a good deal by the intricacies of the character. I cannot yet fathom upon whom her fancies really turned. Mr. Philip Sanders was dully apathetic in the part of the hero ; he certainly showed a little interest when Mortimer denounces Phoebe in the third act ; otherwise the depths of his infatuation had to be taken for granted—there was no passion or force evident to delineate it. Miss Violet Vorley was natural—a trifle too much so at times, when she could hardly be heard—as Cecily Hesseltine, and Mr. Sinclair Cotter as St. John Hillier infused the necessary sportsmanlike characteristics into his part. On the whole, the play was well conceived, if somewhat laxly carried out—but no doubt the technique of writing for the stage will come in good time : there is plenty of good and careful work is "The Intervener," and no doubt, having seen how differently characters work out on the boards from how they act in manuscript, Mr. Stubbs will profit by the production and win success—London success—in the near future. "The Intervener" itself, if, as said before, pruned and condensed, would be quite worthy of West-end consideration.

R. E. G.

ENHANCED POWERS OF INDIA GOVERNMENT.

Certain Reservations.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPTEMBER 6.

With reference to the statement that the question of enlargement of the financial powers of the Government of India are at present under discussion between Simla and Whitehall, the *Pioneer* understands that the position is as follows :—There is nothing more under discussion. Mr. Morley has given Government, under reservations, the enhanced powers asked for in regard to Establishments, and the Finance Department will pass on these powers, or most of them, to the various Local Governments. The reservations of the Secretary of State have to do with the appointments to organised services recruited at Home.

DECENTRALIZATION COMMISSION.

Arrival in November.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPTEMBER 6.

The *Pioneer* hears that Sir Harry Primrose, Sir F. Lely and Mr. W. H. Hichens, Members of the Decentralisation Commission, are travelling out *via* Trieste, which they will leave on the 3rd of November arriving in India on the 17th or 18th. Their colleagues meet them at Bombay. Mr. Dutt, we believe, is at present in England.

AFFAIRS IN MOROCCO.

EXCELLENT WORK BY THE FRENCH TROOPS.

Difficulties in Forming the Police Corps.

MAZAGAN REPORTED OCCUPIED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 5.

The Paris *Temps* and *Matin* state that, owing to the Moroccan Minister of War refusing to guarantee the lives of the European Police Instructors from their Native subordinates, France and Spain have proposed to the Powers to form the Police entirely of Frenchmen and Spaniards.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 6.

It is stated at Casablanca that the French have occupied Mazagan without resistance, with the object of preventing large stores of arms and ammunition from falling into the hands of Muley Hafid.

LATER.

Spain is about to send several hundred reinforcements to Morocco.

The French Socialists, under the leadership of M. Jaures, vigorously attack the Government's Moorish policy.

INDIANS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Strong Racial Feeling.

MILL HANDS MOBBED.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 6.

A telegram from Bellingham, in the State of Washington, says that a mob of 500 last night raided the Mills, where foreigners were working.

They battered down the door of the lodgings, badly beat a number of Hindus and drove 759 towards the frontier of British Columbia.

Racial feeling, and the fact that Hindus are replacing White labourers in the Mills, are ascribed as the causes.

THE ROYAL IRISH CONSTABULARY.

Increase in Numbers Ordered.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 6.

Orders have been issued that the utmost efforts are to be made to procure recruits for the Royal Irish Constabulary, which is reduced in strength and is to be considerably increased.

ROSCOMMON OUTRAGES.

Wild Scenes on Conviction.

SPECIAL MAGISTRATES SWORN IN.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 6.

Four women and one man were sentenced to a month's imprisonment at Ballintubber, Roscommon, for attacking occupiers' grazing land.

Wild scenes ensued and were followed by furious attempts at rescue. The Police were stoned, and charged the mob and the Mayor of Bellingham has sworn in special officers.

THE ANTWERP FIRE.

Sixteen Acres Swept Clean.

SHIPPING NARROWLY ESCAPES.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 5.

The fire at Antwerp burnt itself out this afternoon.

It has made a clean sweep of sixteen acres, mostly timber-yards.

The entire harbour and shipping were at one time in danger, but were saved by a change in the wind.

Five arrests for incendiarism have been made.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 6.

All was quiet in Antwerp yesterday evening.

THE WYRLEY OUTRAGES.

Butcher's Assistant Arrested.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 6.

It is reported from Wolverhampton that a butcher's assistant has been arrested, in connection with the cattle-maiming outrages at Wyrley

NYASSALAND.

New Acting Governor Appointed.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 5.

General Manning, who is vacating the Inspectorship of the African Rifles, has been appointed Governor of Nyassaland, for six months, during the absence of Sir Alfred Sharpe.

COMING FRANCO-BRITISH EXHIBITION.

The Ceylon Section.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 5.

Sir Thomas Lipton has accepted the Chairmanship of the Ceylon Section of the Franco-British Exhibition to be held in London next year.

This Section will be on an unprecedented scale.

VENEZUELA.

Delegates Recalled from the Hague.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 5.

Venezuela has recalled her Delegates from the Hague Conference.

AMERICA AND JAPAN.

Fleet Only Temporary in the Pacific.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPTEMBER, 6.

A telegram from Washington states that it is officially announced that President Roosevelt does not intend to keep the Warships going to the Pacific permanently there. The Fleet will return to the Atlantic, when it has fulfilled its mission of demonstrating the feasibility and safety of transferring a vast Fleet from Ocean to Ocean.

MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 5.

Mr. Winston Churchill is attending manœuvres in Eastern France.

THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN TREATY.

Settlement of Details.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 5.

Reuter learns that there are still a few details of the Anglo-Russian Agreement to be settled before the Sovereigns ratify it.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 6.

Reuter, telegraphing from Marienbad, says that it can be stated that the Anglo-Russian Agreement contains nothing of the nature to arouse the susceptibilities of any Power, and eliminates every ground for future misunderstanding between the two countries, and constitutes further guarantee of the Peace of the World.

INDIA AND "DAILY MAIL" COMPACT.

Indian Press Opinions.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 6.

Referring to the *Daily Mail* compact with the Government of India for the supply of news to Indian officials, the *Indian Daily News* this morning says: "We are compelled to echo the criticism of our London contemporaries. The arrangement is, as the *Daily Chronicle* observes, an amazing contract, ill-advised and undesirable. And we certainly unite with the *Tribune* in advising Mr. Morley to cancel the subvention."

The *Englishman* writes:—"The curious story regarding Mr. Cotes, the *Daily Mail*, Government and the supply of news, which seems to have excited the virtuous wrath of certain Liberal papers in London and which was given such startling prominence by one of the Calcutta evening papers—not the *Sandhya* turns out to be just a story after all. Mr. Cotes, in reply to a question, said it was a canard. It is curious that the originator of the fable did not think of asking this question, for Mr. Cotes is connected with the *Statesman* and the *Statesman* does not seem to fit into any friendly sort of understanding with the Government of India or the *Daily Mail*. The *Statesman* says that the *Empire* credits Mr. Everard Cotes with a salary of £11,200 as Newsman of the Government of India. If Mr. Cotes were a music hall lion, the story might be plausible, but this is not the treatment which the world gives journalists.

With regard to the Indian news service supplied to Government at Simla by Mr. Everard Cotes the fact are entirely simple. The news published in various centres of India is collected by telegram by Mr. Cotes who summarises it for the use of certain Government offices only. Mr. Cotes pays his correspondents and his telegraph bill and supplies his service under as precisely the same restrictions as apply to Reuter's messages which are also taken by Government. The *Daily Mail* is in no way a party to the enterprise and has no connection whatever with it beyond the fact that Mr. Cotes is at present correspondent of that paper at Simla as he is also that of a number of newspapers in India including the Liberal *Statesman*. The *Empire's* London message was incorrect both as to the *Daily Mail's* co-operation and as to the ludicrous sum alleged as the price of the service.

HIGH COURT FOR EAST BENGAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 6.

The *Indian Daily News* says:—The question of the establishment of a High Court at Dacca has not yet been started and will not be advanced for some time yet. A Chief Court for the new province is out of the question as the Government of India in their correspondence with the Chamber of Commerce regarding the partition of Bengal pledged themselves to the establishment of a High Court in the capital of the new province.

MAHOMEDAN EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

Nawab Salimullah Asked to Preside.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, SEPTEMBER 6.

Nawab Salimullah of Dacca has been asked to preside over the All-India Mahomedan Educational Conference to be held in Karachi during Christmas week.

MURDER IN THE TALPUR FAMILY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, SEPTEMBER 6.

A boy of the Talpur family has been murdered near Matli in Hyderabad, Sind District. Five sayads have been arrested in connection with the murder and have being tried before the Divisional Magistrate.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—Arrivals Sept. 6.—Greig, Lt., the Cameronians, from leave, from England.

Black, Lt., 58th Rifles, from leave from England.

Sandbach, Col. R.E., from leave from England.

Semon, Lt., R.G A., on duty from Dover.

Kirkpatrick, Capt. 59th Rifles, from leave, from England.

Milbankes, Major, 10th Hussars leave from England,

Roberts Lt., 10lst Grenadiers on leave from England.

DEPARTURES.—September 6.—Gordon Lt., I. M. S. from leave to Meerut.

Ellis, Lt R E from Jurlo to Roorkee,

Black, Lt 58 Rifles from leave to Kohat.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, SEPTEMBER 6.

Under present arrangements the South Wales Borderers will move to Quetta about the 20th January next.

The 2nd Battalion, East Lancashire Regiment, from Poona, is expected to arrive here in relief of the Borderers on 6th November by the R. I. M. S. "Hardinge."

THE Chief Justice of Bengal is proceeding home on short leave.

KING EDWARD IN AUSTRIA.

THE IMPERIAL BIRTH-DAY MASS.

His Majesty Lunches with and Decorates M. Isvolsky.

KING'S SUNDAY IN THE PINE HILLS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 5.

The King and M. Isvolsky lunched together, and afterwards had a private conversation, lasting thirty-five minutes.

His Majesty has conferred the Grand Cross of the Victorian Order on M. Isvolsky.

Since the arrival of King Edward at Marienbad the Church-square, which is usually deserted, has gained new life, and now presents a very animated aspect, writes a home correspondent. In the early morning visitors arrived to see his Majesty leave his apartments at the Hotel Weimar. The King took his first glass of water from the Kreuzbrunnen at seven o'clock, in the hotel, which he left shortly before eight. Wearing a light grey suit, King Edward passed through close lines of people, who respectfully saluted him, and proceeded to the Kreuzbrunnen promenade. There his Majesty received his second glass of water, which he imbibed through a long straw. King Edward then took a seat, but, unfortunately, there was a rush of the guests in hundreds, who surrounded the monarch, and compelled him rapidly to leave that particular spot.

His Majesty proceeded to "King Edward's Walk," where he seated himself under the wonderful group of trees, the crowd following his movements from the parapet above. The King made a close examination of Herr Guerschen's memorial to the "Two Monarchs," and expressed his extreme satisfaction with both of the portrait medallions. He admired the flowering plants surrounding the memorial. Continuing his walk across the park, King Edward again sat down in the Herzig-promenade, and at nine o'clock, donning a waterproof cape, entered a carriage which had been sent from the hotel and drove through Marienbad, returning to the hotel for breakfast. In his apartments the King found a packet sent by Kaiser Wilhelm, and containing views of Cassel and Wilhelmshohe.

After breakfast, to which the Duke of Leuchtenberg was invited, King Edward worked for four hours at his writing table, some despatches having been brought by a special messenger. At four o'clock his Majesty proceeded to the golf club, of which he is honorary president, and remained there about an hour and a half, returning then to the Hotel Weimar.

The next morning King Edward attended Divine service in the English church at ten o'clock, after which he proceeded to the Catholic church, where a Te Deum was sung by Abbot Helmer, in celebration of the Emperor Francis Joseph's seventy-fourth birthday. After returning to the hotel, his Majesty received visits from a number of civil and military dignitaries, and at half-past seven dined at the Kurhaus. In the evening a band of veterans marched past his Majesty's balcony.

As the King suffers some annoyance from the crowds of curious persons who flock to see him, the *Marienbad Tagblatt* publishes an appeal to the visitors to allow every guest to take his cure undisturbed; also to avoid shortening the promenades of the King of England by their disagreeable curiosity and tactless crowding. It is to be hoped that this hint will have the desired effect.

The Sunday crowd at the Kreuzbrunnen was swelled by the arrival of country people at Marienbad in honour of the Emperor Francis Joseph's birthday. The town is en fete, and flags are flying from the hotels and houses. Next to the Austrian colours, the Union Jack is the most popular.

The King appeared on the promenade precisely at eight o'clock, but stayed only five minutes. The crowd's behaviour was as bad as yesterday, forcing his Majesty to take refuge in a private way reserved for the Royal party, where he sat down. Subsequently King Edward went to the Kaiserstrasse, returning in his carriage to his hotel.

His Majesty has despatched a message of hearty congratulation to Ischl on the occasion of the Emperor Francis Joseph's birthday, which was solemnly celebrated at the Catholic church situated immediately below the Hotel Weimar, the approaches to which were thronged with dense crowds as early as ten o'clock. The weather, which was dull in the morning, brightened as the day wore on. The service began at eleven o'clock by the celebration of Mass by the Abbot of Tepl. The church was packed, and late comers were turned away, as there were neither seats nor was there standing room. The centre of the church was occupied by two corps of veterans with flags, while in the front seats sat officers and officials in full uniform, which added to the splendour of the scene. Among the many distinguished personages present were Prince Dolgorouky, M. Beinach, and Isaac Khan, the Persian Minister at Vienna, who created a glittering effect with his richly gold-embroidered uniform and array of diamond studded Orders.

The Mass terminated shortly before twelve and King Edward wearing the uniform of his Austrian Hussars, and the red bordered green ribbon of the St. Stephen Order, arrived a few minutes later. His Majesty was received by the Bezirkshauptmann, Prince Lichtenstein, at the side entrance, and conducted to a faldstool covered with red velvet, placed on the left side of the altar. The King was followed by Sir Edward Goschen, the British Ambassador at Vienna, General Sir Stanly Clarke, wearing the ribbon of the Grand Cross of the Order of the Iron Crown; the Hon. Sidney Greville, the Hon. A. Walsh, Grooms in Waiting, wearing the household uniform; Major Ponsonby; Equerry in Waiting, also wearing his recent Austrian decoration; and Mr. H. J. Bruce, Third Secretary to the British Embassy in Vienna. The festival service then commenced, and the solemn and impressive ceremony, which lasted twenty-five minutes, concluded by the choir singing the National Anthem. The enthusiastic way in which the congregation joined in the refrain of "God Save the King" and "God Protect our Emperor" demonstrated the sincerity of the prayer.

Leaving the church, the King, greeted with "Hurrahs" and "Hochs," drove to the hotel. The short route was densely lined with "Kurgaeste" and townspeople, whose salutations the King acknowledged. Shortly afterwards his Majesty appeared on the balcony and reviewed the Veteran Corps, some of the members of which took part in the Bosnian campaign and were present at the battles of Solferino and Sadowa. One aged veteran fought in 1848 with the famous Field-Marshal Radetzky, and was present at the taking of Venice and Milan. The King, whose appearance was greeted again with cheers, saluted the colours as the corps, with bands playing, marched past.

His Majesty afterwards held a reception of the officers and in the afternoon attended divine service. The Rev. J. R. Spittal, who conducted the funeral service for Lady Campbell-Bannerman last year, officiated. The sweet simplicity of the service and the music was in strong contrast to the morning's brilliant ceremony. In the evening the King gave a banquet at the Kurhaus in honour of the Emperor's birthday. Those present included Sir Edward Goschen, the Abbot of Tepl, Dr. Dietl, Dr. Ott, Captain Frankl Prior Kohler (of Tepl), Lord Justice Vaughan-Williams, Colonel Hanning-Lee, Colonel Mark Lockwood, Sir Charles Mathew, Colonel Paget, Mr. Sley, Mr. H. J. Bruce, the Hon. Fred. Curzon, General Sir Stanley Clarke, Major Ponsonby, the Hon. Arthur Walsh, and the Hon. Sidney Greville.

King Edward proposed the toast of the Emperor. Speaking in German, in a clear and distinct voice, he said:

"To-day is the birthday of his Majesty the Emperor and King, and, having the good fortune of celebrating it on this occasion, I drink to the health of the highly-esteemed and revered Emperor King. May he live long for the welfare of his people and his country. The Emperor and King," hip! hip! hurrah!

The King had on his right Prince Lichtenstein, and on his left the Abbot of Tepl. His Majesty wore Austrian uniform, and his suite were also in full uniform.

THE MACIVER STEAMERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The death of Mr. David MacIver, reported in your issue of the 2nd instant, recalls to mind the attempt of the MacIver Line to run a line of steamers from Bombay to Plymouth, charging very low rates for passenger fares. Could "Anti-Trust" or any of your Bombay readers say how it was that this Line of steamers so suddenly disappeared off the Bombay-Home run. The best and cheapest passage that I ever made was in the *Lycia*, which cost me £25 only from Euston station to Bombay harbour. If I remember rightly, this company ran a large and first class steamer out to Bombay some years ago, filled up with passengers at Rs. 300 each, to Plymouth and never appeared again, although the company stated at the time that they would run a regular line of steamers. Who can solve the mystery?—Yours &c.,

THE EXILE.

NEW CIVIL CODE.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS.

Special Committee's Report.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBR 6.

The following is the main portion of the Report of the Special Committee appointed to consider the amendment of the Civil Procedure Code:—

We have the honour to present this Report on the proposals to amend the Code of Civil Procedure which have been submitted for our consideration by the Government of India and annexed to it a Draft Amendment Bill by us. A detailed account of the alteration introduced in the Bill will be found in the notes on clauses which form the second part of this Report. But we desire by way of preface to make some observations of a general character on the defects in the existing law which appeal to us to call for reform and on the more important of those alterations:—

DEFECTS IN THE OLD CODE.

1. The Code of Civil Procedure of 1882 has been in force 25 years and the experience of those years has shown that the general lines on which it proceeds are sound, the matters in which it has proved defective are for the most part matters of detail and they arise as it seems to us mainly from the fact that it is impossible to frame a fixed and rigid Code in such a manner as to sufficiently meet the varying needs of an area so diversified as that to which the Code applies. In our opinion it is essential that there should be some machinery to enable variations to be introduced in procedure to meet the different requirements of different localities as well as to enable the facts to be remedied as they are discovered without resort to the tardy process of the legislation of a Code.

MACHINERY OF RULES.

We recommend that matters of mere machinery should be relegated to rules capable of alteration by each High Court, subject to certain checks, and that those provisions only should be retained in the body of the Code in which some degree of permanence and uniformity is desirable. This rearrangement is in accordance with precedent and possesses advantages so obvious that it is needless to enlarge upon them.

2. The objection, and as it appears to us the only objection of substance, that can be urged against this proposal until the scheme of distribution has become familiar to those who have to administer the Code is that the change may cause some confusion and the familiar numerical references to the present sections will no longer apply.

We are sensible that some inconvenience must arise from this cause in the first instance, but this is but a small disadvantage in comparision with the advantages to be obtained by the change and we cannot think that any one will seriously contend that such a slight and temporary drawback should stand in the way of a reform which appears to us in other respects to be wholly beneficial.

The adoption of this principle has necessarily involved a departure from the arrangement of the present Code, but in other respects we have advisedly adhered as closely as possible to the existing language the meaning of which is now well understood by the Courts and by practitioners.

NO UNNECESSARY CHANGES.

Speaking generally it may be said that we have only departed from the phraseology of the Code where experience has suggested improvements or competent authority has called for some change. We have refrained from altering the wording merely because it might be capable of improvement, for in any change even of a verbal character there is a risk of opening a door to fresh litigation. In the amendments that we have introduced we have endeavoured to state general rules of procedure rather than to provide in detail for every possible contingency, for we hold it to be a sound view that excessive elaboration of details of procedure tends to cramp the actions of the Court and in consequence to encourage technicalities. For this reason we have made no attempt to embody in the Code a digest of the very numerous decisions on the existing sections. We have made amendments to meet Case Law only on points on which there is a conflict of authority, and in this connection we desire to point out that at the present time there is even less justification for the enactment of elaborate provisions in regard to procedure than at the time when the Code of 1882 was passed. Since then the standard of legal efficiency in the Mofussil has been materially raised and the principles of procedure are now so well understood that the Courts may be trusted to apply them intelligently in cases for which no provision may be made in terms. But although we have made the present Code the basis of our draft we have carefully examined the Bill settled by the Select Committee in 1903 and we desire to express our acknowledgments to that Committee for the store of information it contains and for the materials collected in their report. Apart from the re-arrangement to which reference has been made we have not introduced many changes of a radical character into the Code.

MULTIPLICITY OF SUITS CURTAILED.

4. The general nature of some of the amendments we recommend may be conveniently illustrated by a brief examination of the extent to which the various stages of a suit will be affected by them.

(*a*) To begin with, it is hoped, that the multiplicity of suits will be further curtailed by the new provisions we have inserted to remove the limitations which we regard as needless on the comprehensiveness of a suit and by the wider powers of amendment vested in the Courts under the Bill. An adequate check is provided by the power of a Court to interfere where embarrassment is likely to result.

SERVICE OF PROCESS.

(*b*.) Increased facilities have given for the service of process to which further reference is made in the notes and clauses. It is hoped that in the gradual introduction of service by post may be found a solution of one of the principal defects in our legal system.

PLEADINGS AND FORMS.

(*c*) In our opinion it is most necessary that litigants in this country should come to trial with all issues clearly defined and that cases should not be expanded or grounds shifted without reference the true facts. For this purpose we think that the present system of pleadings in the Mofussil which is notoriously lax should be improved and we have incorporated in the rules an order on pleadings which it is hoped will lead to sounder and fairer methods of arriving at the real points in dispute. The forms have been revised and was hope that they will be brought into more general use in the Mofussil. We have not been able within the time at our disposal to make these forms or the other forms in the Appendix to Schedule I complete, but this is a matter of detail which can be further considered before the Bill is passed into law.

DELAY AND EXPENSE DIMINISHED.

(*d*) It is not possible to secure expenditure in the disposal of suits unless the questions of fact on which there is a real contest are narrowed down as far as possible. As a step towards this we have incorporated in the rules an order in which provision is made for the admission not only of documents but also of facts. It must be left to litigants and their advisers to make adequate use of this order, but it is hoped that the Courts will encourage the use of it since it certainly affords a means whereby the two principal evils of litigation—delay and expenses—can be materially diminished.

FIRST HEARING AND DOCUMENTS.

(*e*.) We attach much importance to a proper use being made by Courts in the Mofussil of the procedure prescribed for the First Hearing. The Code as it stands makes provision for the examination of parties by the Court and we have altered the language so as to compel the production of documents at the First Hearing. In our opinion this will act as a substantial check on the fabrication of documentary evidence. The Provisions relating to the Hearing of suits do not call for material alteration, but we have thought it well to provide expressly for the cases where a party dies between the conclusion of the hearing and delivery of Judgment. It could obviously be wrong that such an accident should in any way interfere with the disposal of the case and we have therefore inserted a provision to enable Judgment to be pronounced notwithstanding the death.

CHANGES IN THE FORM OF DECREES.

(*g*) A change of importance has been made in regard to Decrees. In the first place we have inserted an express provision recognising the distinction between Preliminary and Final Decrees. We hope in this way to afford facilities for checking the delay that now results from objectionable practice of leaving for the determination in Execution questions which should be decided by the Decrees. This change should ensure the more expeditious disposal of a class of suits which at present are conspicuous. We have introduced this change in regard to mortgage suits. We think that the provisions regulating this matter should be dealt with in their entirety in the Code. We have, therefore, introduced rules in order to give effect to our view. We propose that the sections of the Transfer of Property Act affected by this change should be repealed. We desire to call the attention of those provinces to which that Act does not apply to the effect of these changes. In our opinion it is expedient to give greater assistance to the Courts in the framing of Decrees. The importance of this branch of procedure cannot be overrated. It is surrounded by difficulties which are a fruitful source of error and consequently of litigation. We have amplified the provisions of the Code to meet this defect and have introduced some Forms which can be adopted to meet the requirements of individual cases. We think that further Forms might be added with advantage before the Bill becomes law.

(*h*.) Amongt other matters we have removed limitations which at present exist on the power of appointing Receivers and have conferred a power to appoint Receivers on Subordinate Courts.

EXECUTION.

5. The subject of Execution is perhaps one of the most difficult with which we have had to deal. The present system, in the Mofussil, at any rate, tends to excessive delay and affords facilities for defeating the claims of creditors; at the same time the creditor often has only himself to blame owing to his own laches in prosecuting his rights. In the Presidency towns, the same objections cannot be fairly raised. The system works well, whilst in the Mofussil the difficulties arise not so much from the machinery itself as from the defective manner in which it is worked. One of the fruitful sources of litigation is the setting aside of Execution sales on the ground of irregularity in the publication of the Sale Proclamation. It is notorious that in many of these cases the Court's officer, either through negligence or dishonesty, has not duly published the Proclamation. But it is impossible to deal with such cases by any provision in a Code. After a most careful consideration of the subject we have not seen our way to any very drastic changes in the present system. We have found ourselves unable to accept the somewhat far reaching proposal of the Committee of 1902 in relation to the Execution of Decrees by precept, but we are so far in accord with the view expressed by that Committee as to have been able to insert in the Bill a clause which enables the Court which passed the Decree to issue a precept to any other Court to attach property of the Judgment debtor pending execution in the ordinary course. Beyond this we have felt we could not safely go.

QUESTION OF MESNE PROFITS.

We anticipate that there will be a substantial saving of time and consequent expense from the provision requiring that mesne profits shall be ascertained by the Court under the Decree itself and not, as now, in execution proceedings.

LIABILITY OF ANCESTRAL PROPERTY.

Clause 53 has been introduced to settle a long mooted point upon which there is much diversity of judicial opinion, as to whether or not questions as to the liability of ancestral property in the hands of a son or other descendant to whom it has come otherwise than by descent for the payment of the debt for which the decree was passed, can be determined under Clause 47 of the present Bill corresponding with Section 244 of the existing Code.

OTHER IMPORTANT AMENDMENTS.

We think there should be other amendments deserving notice which relate to—

(1) The power to break open the outer door of the judgment debtor's dwelling-house;

(2) The date from which the purchaser's title accrues;

(3) Oral application for immediate execution;

(4) The discretion of the Court in the Execution of Decrees for the restitution of conjugal rights;

(5) Execution against partnership property;

(6) Extended facilities for attaching salaries, and

(7) Powers to decree-holders to carry Decrees into effect at the expense of the Judgment debtor.

We regard the changes made in relation to Execution as calculated to materially assist the judgment-creditor in recovering the fruits of his judgment.

ARBITRATION.

6. Two questions of importance have arisen in connection with this subject:—

(1) Should any of the sections of the Arbitration Act of 1899 be incorporated into the Code?

(2) Should the right of appeal as now existing be altered and, if so, in what direction?

We are of opinion that the best course would undoubtedly be to eliminate from the Code all the clauses as to arbitration and insert them in a new and comprehensive Arbitration Act. There are perhaps difficulties as to this at present. We have determined therefore to leave the arbitration clauses much as they are in the present Code, but we have placed them in a schedule in the hope that at no distant date they may be transferred into a comprehensive Arbitration Act.

In regard to appeals some change has been made upon this question. Adopting the view of the Judicial Committee as expressed in Ghulam's case (I. L. R. 29 Cal 167) we are strongly in favour of finality in cases of arbitration. If rights of appeal be given the disappointed party will take advantage of every such right. To meet the difficulty expressed in the case reported in I. L. R. 25 Cal, 141 (which followed many other cases in the Calcutta High Court) we have inserted the words "on being otherwise invalid" in sub-section (5) of Section 521 of the present Code. If, therefore, either party considers the award is invalid on any ground he can apply to have it set aside. We have thought it right to give one appeal from the opinion expressed by the Court on a special case under Section 517 and to allow one appeal as from the order under section 521, 523 and 526, and having regard to the rather wide language of the Judicial Committee in Ghulam's case we have further thought it advisable to making clear that an order granting on adplication either under Section 523 or 526 is not to be deemed a decree within the meaning of the Code. Otherwise, there would be a wider right of appeal from orders under these sections than from a decree under Section 522. The other alterations deal with the text rather than with any question of policy or principle.

SUITS RELATING TO PUBLIC MATTERS.

We have inserted a clause to enable actions for public nuisances to be brought with the Consent of the Advocate-General irrespective of special damage. It has been represented to us that such a power is needed and we concur in that view.

PUBLIC CHARITIES.

The suggestion has been made on high authority that some express reference should be made in the Code to the power of the Court to apply the "Cypres doctrine" in the setting of scheme. But this power would appear to exist already within its proper limits (Mayor of Lyons case L. R. B., I. A, 32) and we do not think it necessary to make express reference to it.

It has been represented to us by more than one gentleman whose opinion is entitled to weight that the power to enquire into the affairs of public charities should be made more extensive. The Clause as it stands gives sufficient powers to the Courts to direct accounts and to frame schemes when once a suit has been instituted, but it is said that members of the public interested in any public charity ought to have the means of calling for and inspecting accounts without undertaking the burden of a suit, at least in the first instance. We are told that revenues derived from charitable trusts are in some cases very large in amount that no accounts of their expenditure are ordinarily rendered that there is good ground for believing that a considerable portion is mis spent or squandered on useless objects.

The Hon'ble Dr. Rash Behary Ghose supports these views and has submitted a Clause to give effect to them. It is in the following terms:—93 a (1).

"The Court may also upon an application by any two or more persons having the like interest and having obtained the like consent direct any trustee of such charity to cause to be prepared and filed in the Court within such time as may be specified in the order. A detailed account of the receipts and disbursements in connection with the trust property for a period not exceeding three years next preceding the date of the application;

"(2) Such accounts when filed in Court shall be open to inspection by the public;

"(3) A trustee who fails to comply with any such direction shall be removed if a suit for that purpose be instituted unless he can show good cause for such failure."

We have given the subject our best consideration, and desire to record our sympathy with the motives of the proposers. But we have not inserted the clause in the Bill because we think that the question is one of policy on which the public opinion of the communities interested should first be obtained. It affects primarily, as we understand, the Hindu and to a less extent the Mahomedan community and we should not feel, justified in recommending an amendment of the law on such a subject as this unless the leaders of those communities were to express their support of the proposal in unequivocal terms. If it is eventually decided to adopt the amendment, then we think that the clause proposed by Dr. Ghose may be accepted.

SUITS BY OR AGAINST FIRMS.

9. Attention is directed to the new provision in regard to suits by or against firms (order 30) which will, we hope prove, acceptable to the commercial community.

THE NEW PROCEDURE.

10. We have given power provided by the Rules for counterclaims of third party, procedure, summary procedure in suits for debt, or liquidated demands, as for instance rent or any other definite sum payable under a contract and originating summons. We are of opinion that these forms of proceeding may usefully be adopted in some arrears, but that this is a matter which should be left for each High Court to decide.

APPEALS.

11. As regards appeals from Original Decrees we have departed but slightly from the existing Code. We have thought it advisable to give legislative sanction to the view that no appeal shall lie from a consent decree or as to costs except by leave of the Court. But the most important change is that incorporated Clause 97 which renders it obligatory upon a party who considers himself aggrieved by a preliminary decree to appeal from that decree at the risk being precluded from disputing its correctness on an appeal from the final decree. We feel strongly that this is a most useful provision as tending to that which is so desirable, namely finality in litigation. As regards appeals from Appellate Decrees the only substantial departure from the existing Code is the insertion of Clause 103. Experience has shown the desirability of this clause, the effect of which will be to avoid demands with their consequent delay and expense. As regards appeals from orders a comparison of Clause 104 of the Bill with Section 588 of the existing Code would support a *prima facie* inference that the right of appeal from orders had been materially curtailed. But this inference is dispelled on looking at subclause (*h*) of Clause 104 which allows an appeal from any order made under rules from which an appeal is expressly allowed by rules. We have gone carefully into the question of the cases in which an appeal should be allowed from these orders and our conclusion is expressed in the rules themselves.

RULES UNDER THE CODE.

12. The distribution of the provisions of the Code between the body of the Bill and the Rules is a matter on which opinions may well differ. The general principle on which we have proceeded has been to keep in the body of the Bill those provisions which appear to us to be fundamental and those provisions which confer powers operating outside the province in which the Court is situated. In some cases we have adopted the plan of inserting leading provisions in the Bill stating in general terms the powers of the Court and of leaving the details to Rules in matters of less importance. The provisions have been relegated altogether to rules. The result of this rearrangement is to reduce the Act as distinct from schedules to 155 clauses. The existing order of sequence has, speaking generally, been maintained, but the reduced bulk of the Bill has rendered it no longer necessary to reproduce the division into Chapters. It is proposed to vest the power of making rules in the High Courts, subject to the control of Local Governments (or in the case of the Calcutta High Court, of the Government of India). But we think it most desirable that in exercising this power the Courts should have the advice of representatives of the various branches of the legal profession and we have accordingly provided that in the case of chartered High Courts and of Chief Courts rules shall only be made after those Courts have taken the opinion of a Rule Committee on which there will be representatives of the Bar, of vakeels or pleaders and in Presidency towns of Attorney in the case of other High Courts. Power has been given to establish such Rule Committees as the Governor-General in Council may determine. It is believed that standing Committees of this kind will be of great value. We have thought it better to require the same sanction as is required by the Indian High Court Act 1861 in order that the Rule making power should correspond with the power conferred under the Act. But we are of opinion that the interest of uniformity, it is expedient that all amendments of Rules should be communicated to the Government of India and to other High Courts before sanction is given to them. This we understand can be effected by an executive order. If our proposal is adopted it will probably be useful, to publish annually in every province some Manual corresponding to the English Annual Practice containing (1) the Act; (2) all Rules of Procedure made under it or under other Acts in the province, (3) Notes of decisions on the Act and Rules.

13. We are sensible that there may be defects and flaws in the Bill which we append to this Report. The subject is complicated and technical and the time at our disposal has been limited. We do not doubt, therefore, that much improvement may be made in the Bill before it is finally passed into law. But in our opinion it is framed on the right lines. We believe for the reasons we have stated, that in any reform of Civil Procedure it is essential to introduce some elasticity to give wider powers of control to the High Courts and to invest them with larger discretion in regard to the conduct of cases which come before them.

Mr. Dikshit, the Subordinate Judge from Bombay, has been present throughout our deliberations and we take this opportunity of acknowledging the help we have derived from his experience of the working of the Code in the Mofussil. We desire also to record our acknowledgments of the services of Mr. Law of the Legislative Department who was attended to the clerical and press work to our entire satisfaction.

GAIETY THEATRE.

"Charley's Aunt."

IF a story loses nothing in the re-telling, it is certainly true that a good play loses no favour by age. *Charley Aunt* has now been played all over the Empire for years. Everybody knows the simple story, how an Oxford under-graduate is called upon to dress up as the aunt of another undergraduate, with the result that two old men make violent love to "her."

The piece was staged in Bombay by this same company but a few months ago; yet a large house assembled at the Gaiety last night, and enjoyed the constant telarity of the piece from the opening scene to the fall of the curtain. The story is incidentally sidelight on the life at Oxford, and the author betrays all through it the usual, ignorance of the Varsity and her ways. There is for instance, no for hotel at Oxford, called the Royal; a college scout would never dream of exclaiming "Lor bless me, these young swells do go it!" or anything like it; for nine-tenths of the scouts are boon to their business; does any scout wear evening dress in the afternoon, and it is very unfortunate that Charle's father, the superannuated Anglo-Indian Officers, should be called "Sir Frances Chesney," which cannot be felt to be complimentary by the family of the late Sir George Chesney, Member of Parliament for Oxford, a few years ago, who was also a returned Anglo-Indian. But these are mere details. Mr. Sinclair Cotter as Charley's Aunt, is nearly a funny as Penley, himself, while Mr. Sanders as "Charley," and Miss Lillian Lloyd as Kitty Verdon, both played with plenty of zest. Mr. Bown, as old spettigue, and Miss Vorley as his daughter, were also very good, and Mr. King as a rather elderly under-graduate (though not Simla twenty, according to the play) to also exhibited his wonted abilities.

To-night "Are you a Mason" is to be played,

THE Hon. Mr. Ismay and Dr. Rash Behari Ghose remain here for some weeks longer to Draft forms in connection with the Civil Procedure Code Amendment Bill which is otherwise ready for circulation. The remaining members of the Special Committee upon the Bill are now separating.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

THE LIBERALS AND THE LORDS.

The Peace Congress.

LABOUR TROUBLES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUGUST 23.

The anticipation, some would say the hope, of all good Liberals that the peers would mercifully slaughter every one of the principal measures of the session has not been realised. Though the ordeal must have been unpleasant to their Lordships they have accepted the Evicted Tenants Bill with some modifications and, though not exactly with enthusiasm, they are agreeing to the English Land Bill pretty much in the terms in which it has reached them from the House of Commons. So unexpectedly accommodating or unaccommodating have they proved that there is some fear that the agitation against the House of Lords, which seemingly is to be the chief feature of the autumn recess, may not prove as lively as seemed likely a short time ago. But in Scotland, however, it may be South of the Tweed, the peers will be denounced from John O'Groat's to Gretna Green for their "behaviour" in reference to the Scottish Small Holdings Bill. The angry scene which occurred in the House of Commons yesterday, in which the Prime Minister and the Opposition Leader figured, is a foretaste of what we may expect and if the heather is not soon ablaze it will not be the fault of the Scottish Liberals. The opponents of the abandoned Bill claim to have outmanœuvred the Government and certainly it is awkward for the latter that some of the more ardent friends of the crofters are dissatisfied at the turn of events. Such men as Mr. Galloway Weir and Mr. Cleophas Morton would have preferred to accept what Lord Lansdowne and Lord Rosebery were willing to give them for their constituents and to have allowed the portions of the Bill relating to the Lowlands to stand over. Moreover C. B. did not show his accustomed canniness when he confessed that the withdrawal of the Bill *en bloc* was a matter of tactics. Was it not in the last Parliament, particularly towards its close, a standing complaint against Mr. Balfour that he was always considering "tactics?"

THE PEACE CONGRESS.

We have been led by certain fussy persons to suppose that our delegates at the Hague, even if not the laughing stock of their colleagues, counted for little and, in familiar language, occupied a back seats. As a matter of fact no delegation, we are told on authority that will not be disputed by any reasonable person, enjoys greater respect in all quarters at The Hague than the British, and none has worked harder and more efficiently in the cause of international peace, arbitration, and mitigation of the horrors of war. Of course, His Majesty's Government made a mistake in not entrusting the business to Mr. W. T. Stead, but *humanum est errare* and we all know that the present Prime Minister is almost as human as his ingenuous friend Mr. John Burns. Whatever we may think about the wisdom of the resolution put forward by Sir Edward Fry at the pl

present high standard, if the Russian fleet continues its efforts, if the German fleet increases considerably in strength, as we desire, if the Italian fleet joins us—and that I will answer for—we can all four of us together stand up to the British fleets. Then will England be the best friend of the Continental alliance, or, if need be, we will enforce against her a diplomatic blockade instead of the sort of blockade which your first Napoleon tried his hand at."

"Gambetta," says M. Laur, "is too adroit to dwell on this absolute divergence of opinion, and the interview comes to an end, not without profuse assurances of mutual regard and many wishes for a future meeting." Alas for historical accuracy. Mr. Lucien Wolf, well-known as a close student of Continental politics, points out that the interview could not possibly have taken place at Fredrichsruh at the time mentioned by M. Laur, as Bismarck was at Vazin while Mr. Charles Lowe, formerly *Times'* correspondent at Berlin and author of books on Bismarck, point blank says that the alleged interview never took place. That such a meeting was in contemplation is, he says, certain, but he gives extracts from "The Correspondence of William I and Bismarck, with Other Letters from and to Prince Bismark," to show that it did not come off. M. Laur has so far ignored Mr. Lowe's statement but, with respect to M. Lucien Wolf's correction, says "Friedricsruh of Varzin." In the M.S. received by the *Times* the words "ou a Varzin" are crossed out, along with other words in the French text, presumably, as the Editor suggests, through inadvertence on M. Laur's part.

GERMANY AND THE ENTENTE CORDIALE.

The *Times* itself has made M. Laur's brilliant and much discussed articles the text for some reflections on the present position of this country *vis a-vis* Germany. The leading journal has, unlike some of its London contemporaries who are better informed regarding domestic politics than foreign affairs, written about the Wilhelmshohe meeting with a certain amount of reserve. It cannot forget so easily as some writers do that "the establishment of the Anglo-French *entente* in 1903-4 was regarded with profound disfavour in Germany, that it brought about the fall, under German pressure, of M. Delcasse and that for months afterwards there was imminent danger of war." Still the *Times* admits that the outlook all round is apparently more promising. "The cordiality with which King Edward has been received at Wilhelmshohe and the unexceptionable tone of the well-drilled German Press in commenting upon the Royal meeting, may be taken as a sign that Germany has at last recognized the futility of the efforts which she has been making ever since 1904 to separate England and France, and the expediency of accepting with a good grace the *entente* which she has failed to shake."

INDIAN TRADE AND THE SOUTH KENSINGTON INCUBUS.

The maintenance of the little beard-of Indian Section of the Imperial Institute involves an expenditure of nearly £2,000 per annum if we include the two special grants, one of £475 "for purposes of Imperial Institute," whatever they may be, and £200 to the Scientific Department. Whether or not India gets an adequate return for this outlay there seems to be no doubt that the establishment of an India Trade Inquiry office in the centre of the commercial quarter of the Metropolis has, under the energetic direction of Mr. B. J. Rose, been a success and might be a still greater success if additional facilities for bringing this branch of the section up-to-date were afforded. Apart from Mr. Rose's salary, which is charged to the India office to which he belongs, the total expenses of the City office only amount to £120, of which £90 goes in rent. Certainly Mr. Rose's report is not the least interesting of the collection of papers on the past year's working of the Section as a whole presented to Parliament a few days ago in accordance with the usual practice. Mr. Rose is one of those who think that India does not advertise enough, and he is not above taking a leaf out of the Colonial book. A not inconsiderable portion of his report is devoted to this matter. The illustrated official handbooks scattered broadcast by the Colonies are referred to. These attractively got up volumes call attention to Colonial products and tell people at home, traders and others, exactly what they want to learn. No similar information about India, at any rate in such a ready form, is accessible. Mr. Rose considers that a publication on similar lines to those of the Colonial handbooks "could be profitably utilised for creating an interest in Indian products." He goes on to say:—"The more important products of India are fairly well looked after by merchants and others, but it is believed that even the use of these could be considerably extended both in this country and on the Continent by more systematic official advertisement and exploitation. And this naturally applies with greater force to the lesser known products for which markets are desired. Much could no doubt be done in this direction at comparatively small cost by the appointment of a kind of commercial traveller, working in connection with the City Office, visiting the large manufacturing centres where Indian products are likely to be of use, both in this country and on the Continent, and taking with him commercial samples, together with the fullest possible trade particulars as to the articles he was commissioned to exploit." The exports of India amount to £62,000,000 and India has one solitary representative in the City. The exports of the Colonies all combined only amount to £92,600,000 and the Colonies have some twelve representatives, to say nothing of the Agents-General who with their staffs are largely employed in pushing the trade of their respective colonies. Sir Owen Burne, Chairman of the Section informs the Under Secretary of State for India that in the opinion of the Committee the recommendations made by Mr. Rose are deserving of consideration. A final decision has apparently not yet been arrived at respecting the future management of the section generally, and Mr. Rose's proposals might very well be examined in connection with that matter. Included in the papers published is a report by Prof. Dunstan, Director of the Imperial Institute, who tells us that the requirements of India at the Imperial Institute most nearly approximate to those of the Crown Colonies and Protectorates. Exactly, India has from the first been treated at South Kensington too much as if she were a mere Crown Colony and not a vast Empire.

LABOUR TROUBLES.

(1) THE BOILER MAKERS.

The United Kingdom is at present threatened with two great labour disputes. The more immediate of these possible disasters is concerned with the ship-building industry; it arose at Newcastle by a small body of members of the Boiler Makers' Union (whose members do all the rivetting in our ship-yards) leaving their work without notice or necrotiation at the Armstrong, Whitworth yard at Walker. As a reply to this move, the Employers' Federation have served notice on all men connected with this industry that unless the strikers at Newcastle return to work pending a settlement of the dispute, they will look out all men engaged in similar work. The threat is a very strong one, as perhaps 50,000 men may become involved. The general impression in Glasgow, which will be a district to feel the effects of such a lock out, is that an amicable settlement will be arrived at, at a conference commencing in Edinburgh to-day. This, despite bombastic threats in Glasgow of a general strike. As a matter of fact the present time is likely to be favourable to the Employers' Federation as there is a perceptible decline in shipbuilding orders. The employers have been repeatedly vexed during the past few years by a number of sectional strikes of this nature, in which groups of employees have acted without the authority of the central committee of their union. The present trouble has afforded reasonable excuse for an endeavour to settle the matter once for all. It is an axiom in political economy that while the individual employer is stronger than his individual workmen, the latter collectively are stronger than any individual employer. But when Federations of employers are formed to combat the associated workers forming a trade union, the odds are on the federation of employers. But it is to be sincerely hoped that nothing so suicidal as a fight of this nature will be indulged in.

(2) THE RAILWAY SERVANTS.

The less immediate of the threatened strikes, that of the railway servants, will, if it should come to pass, occasion greater monetary loss, and greater and more widely spread public inconvenience than would a strike in the ship-building trade. The Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants has recently inaugurated a militant forward policy, claiming advances of wages and shortening of hours of labours for all grades. These claims the various directorates are countering by pointing to the way in which the railways are hampered by the increased cost of coal and materials. They urge that the increases talked of would involve a virtual wiping out of dividends and that the present price of railway stocks is exceedingly low. With absolute unanimity chairman after chairman has got up and dealt with this state of affairs. Also, with similar unanimity the directors have declared their willingness to meet delegations of the different grades of railway servants employed by them, but have utterly declined to treat with the executive of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants. The problem is a difficult one. It is admitted that several grades have often to work long hours, and that the remuneration is not great. But where is the money to come from to meet an all round advance in wages? Confronted with difficulties, some of their own creation and some the outcome of new forms of competition, revenues shew no elasticity sufficient to justify anything but fractional concessions to the hardest worked or worst paid of the employees.

MADAME ALBANI.

A *propos* of the approaching visit of Madame Albani who brings with her a concert company of unusual excellence, the following biographical sketch of the famous singer, taken from a recent issue of "Woman's Life," will be read with peculiar interest.

To many of us it seems but yesterday since the charming young Canadian singer, with the voice of gold made her sensational debut in London and yet a generation of years has passed since then. Of this first appearance before a London audience Madame Albani says:—"I was unusually fortunate, and a big black cat brought me luck when I made my debut in London in 1872. I am very superstitious and when I was dressed for my first appearance—it was as Almina—and I was agitated with excitement and apprehension, an enormous black cat walked solemnly into my room at Covent Garden. It looked wisely and amiably as a disguised princess in a fairy tale, and I never had the slightest fear from that moment. You would not believe what a number of black cats have followed me about from place to place and I would be quite unhappy if I didn't have one in the house all the time."

Young as Albani was at the time of her first English appearance she could look back thirteen years to her earliest triumph in her native Canada. Marie La Jeunesse—for that was the name by which the winsome child with the wonderful voice was known in her girlhood—had only counted eight summers when in her white dress, with a great sash round her waist, and with her fair curls tumbling over her shoulders, she made her first curtsey on a concert platform; and never perhaps did a child's voice arouse such enthusiasm. The whole audience rose at her; button-holes and bouquets rained on her from every part of the house, until the radiant girl stood, with the proud tears filling her eyes, the centre of a stage garden of flowers and fairest of them all.

An even greater ovation was hers when she made her stage debut as Almina in "Somnambula," after years of training in Paris and Milan. She walked on to the stage in a tremor of nervous anxiety and forebodings, but so electrical was her singing and so great her triumph that her fellow-actors joined loudly in the tumult of cheers, and with shouts of "Albani" "Albani" carried her bodily round the stage. Such was the beginning of one of the most brilliant careers any age has witnessed. Since these early years, as the world knows, her life has been a triumphant progress from one capital of Europe to another, casting the spell of her magical voice over Courts and cottages alike.

With our own Royal Family Madame Albani has always been a great favourite. Queen Victoria regarded her as a valued friend, and when at Balmoral never failed to drive over and drink tea with her neighbour at Braemar. Her Majesty had a special weakness for a particular kind of muffin which Madame Albani took care to supply for these informal meals; and when tea and gossip were over she would sing the Queen's favourite ballads, such a "The Lass o' Gowrie," "Came ye by Blair Athole," and the "Blue Bells of Scotland."

Madame Albani's beautiful drawing-room in South Kensington is a veriable museum of Royal souvenirs—gifts from Queen Victoria, the Empress Frederick, Princess Beatrice, and the Duchess of Fife, as well as from the Royal families of Russia and Germany. In a handsome cabinet are two sumptuous volumes, which contain the Queen's letters to her friend: and on Albani's right arm may always be seen two bracelets, one the gift of the late Queen and the other of Queen Alexandra.

And by the poor, Madame Albani is even more beloved than by Princesses and Queens, for probably no singer has ever devoted her talent so lavishly in the case of charity. "Should great artists ever sing for nothing?," she said not long ago to an interviewer. In England, yes they should sing often for charity, because no country in the world is so kind to its artists as England." And Albani's happiest hours are those spent in thus ministering to the poor and afflicted. Speaking of a concert she gave not long ago in Norwich, for a children's hospital, she said "We made over £1,000 that night and it was one of the happiest moments of my life."

Mr. William Green, who comes to India in October as an important member of Mme. Albani's company, is one of the leading tenors of present-day England. He possesses a charmingly sympathetic voice and sings always with much grace and refinement. He is a favourite at all the great festivals in England and at the best concerts in the principal cities. In addition to his fine voice, Mr. Green is a gentleman of culture and sound scholarship. Besides Mr. Green, Mme Albani is bringing to support her in her concerts Miss Myrtle Meggy, solo pianiste; Mr. Hadyn Wood, violinist; and Mr. Theodore Flint, accompanist and concert master. Miss Meggy is a native of Sydney, which city subscribed £500 some six years ago in order that she might go to Europe and develop her undoubted talent under the instruction of the great English teacher of the piano, Mathilde Verne.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, Sept. 7.

1 The Range at Colaba will be available for Practice this Saturday afternoon the 7th instant from 4 p.m.
2. There will be a ride out on Wednesday morning, the 11th instant. (Bank Holiday).
Dress—Khaki without Arms, Hunting Saddles and Bridles. Full particulars of "Rendezvous" will be notified later.
3. The Corps will furnish an Escort to Sir Sydenham Clarke on the occasion of his landing on Friday 18th October at 8 a.m.
Dress—White tunic, blue pantaloons, black knee boots, white helmets.
4 The following having joined are taken on the strength and posted to "B" Troop:—
Herbert Hay, Thomas Sedgwick Greeson, James John Horne, and Sidney Clements. Mr L W A Herbert having returned to Bombay is taken on the strength and posted to "A" Troop.

H. S. SYMONS, Lieut.,
Offg. Comdt. B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, Sept. 7.

389 PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

The Annual Distribution of Prizes of the Corps will take place at the Town Hall on Tuesday, the 10th September, at 8-30 p.m., to be followed by a Dance.
Dress—Members attending must be in uniform (e.g.), Mess Dress or Khaki.

* * *

E. W. FISHER, Lieut.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, COMMANDING R. V. R.

Bombay, Sept. 7.

202—Detail for the week ending Saturday, the 14th instant:—
Monday the 9th—"K" Coy (Scottish High School) parade at 3-30 p m on company parade ground.
Dress—Drill Order. Uniform.
Tuesday the 10th—"M" Coy parade on company parade ground at 3-15 p m
Dress—Drill Order Uniform.
II—"I" Coy parade at 4-15 p m on company parade ground.
Dress—Drill Order Uniform
III—"L" Coy parade at 4-45 p m on company parade ground.
IV—Practice for Buglers near Skating Rink at 5-30 p m.
Wednesday the 11th—"H" Coy parade at 3-30 p m on company parade ground.
Dress—Drill Order Uniform.
II.—Musketry.—The Rifle Range at Ghat Kopar will be available from 4 p. m for practice for the Viceroyes Cup Competition. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 3-55 p. m.
Thursday the 12th—Semaphore Drill in rear of Telegraph Quarters at 7 a m.
II.—"L" Coy. Parade at 7-45/a m on company parade ground.
Dres—Drill Order Uniform.
III—"I" Coy. Parade at 4-15 p.m. on company parade ground.
IV—"M" Coy. Parade at 3-15 p. m. on company parade ground.
Friday, the 13th—"K" Coy. John Connon School Parade at 3-30 p. m. on company parade ground.
Dres—Drill Order Uniform.
II—All Recruits of the current season will parade at Head Quarters at 7 p m. Dress—Mufti.
III—Musketry.—The Rifle Range at Ghat Kopar will be available from 4 p. m. for practice for the Viceroy's Cup Competition. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 3-55 p. m.
Saturday the 14th—"H" Coy, Parade at 7-30 a. m. on company parade ground.
Subject for all companies for the ensuing week, pages 115 to 125 Training Manuals, appendix 1905.
203—School of Arms—It is notified for information that the Battalion School of Arms will open at the Y M C Association on Tuesday the 10th instant. Hours of attendance 5-30 to 8-30 p m. Entrance by the side Gate leading direct to the Gymnasium.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

TRIAL OF RAWALPINDI RIOTERS.

The Law's Delays.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, SEPTEMBER 6.

The *Civil and Military Gazette* writes:—"The fact that the three months' appointment of the Special Magistrate who is trying the Rawalpindi rioters should have had to be followed by a second three months' appointment, draws attention to certain legal aspects of the case which explain the great prolongation of the hearing. In the first place the Special Magistrate has already recorded 1,300 pages of evidence. The trial are a joint trial, and there are about 70 accused persons. The law says that all these persons must be present in Court together otherwise the trial cannot legally proceed. In the summer and especially during the rains, one or more of the accused are tolerably sure to be too ill to attend. This has necessitated frequent and lengthy adjournments. Again, several of the accused absconded at first and some were not brought in till a comparatively late stage of the trial. All evidence already recorded had to be read out in the presence of these persons so as to allow of cross-examination in their behalf. This caused great delay.

However, in spite of all obstacles the evidence for the prosecution is now finished and the Special Magistrate is engaged in examining the accused, a process which should take two or three days more. The charges will then presumably be framed against such of the accused as the Magistrate thinks implicated, and they will be called upon for their defence when it is possible that they may call witnesses whose number may run into hundred."

THE "SANDHYA."

Open Defiance of Authority.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 6.

The *Sandhya* writes:—The butcher Kazi Kingsford is said to have stated that he could stop sedition in a month. As we have already observed the Kazi has developed into a hollow-sounding drum with exultation over the punishment of Bhapen, Sushil and Basanta. Many an elephant had been drowned when a mosquito observed that it was only knee-deep, not to speak of you even. If all the Feringhis of your Feringhi land dash their heads and bleed so as to form a blood-stream, the fire of this new spirit will not be extinguished. Give yourself airs as long as you can, but our own day is drawing near. Be not awed nor grieved by imprisonment of a few men. Rest sure, the Feringhi will soon have to pack up and make himself scarce. And, indeed, a preparation is being made for this. We shall go to jail but a shaft will pierce their breast."

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON ASST. STATION MASTER.

Intervention of Railway Board Sought.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 6.

In a leading article to-day the *Bengalee* relates the story of an assault alleged to have been committed by a drunken first class European passenger on the 3rd of July last at Budge-Budge station on the Eastern Bengal State Railway on the Assistant Station Master which was followed by a departmental enquiry resulting a month later in the dismissal of the Station Master and fourteen other subordinate employes and asks the intervention of the Railway Board in the matter.

MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI'S BIRTHDAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 6.

Reports of meetings to celebrate Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji's birthday on the 4th are coming in from all parts of India. The poor have been fed, prayers offered for Mr. Dadabhai's speedy recovery, congratulatory resolutions passed, eulogistic speeches made and there were general rejoicings which marked the occasion.

DEPARTURE OF MR. S. K. RATCLIFFE.

On Medical Advice.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 6.

The *Indian Daily News* says it is with great regret we learn that Mr. S. K. Ratcliffe's illness has taken an unfavourable turn and that he has been ordered Home under the highest medical advice. The news will be a sincere source of grief to his many friends and admirers who has watched Mr. Ratcliffe's short career in India and hoped that he would have been able to stay many years in this country. Mr. Ratcliffe leaves Calcutta by the steamer *Golconda* on the 19th instant.

"SANJIBANI" DEFAMATION CASE.

Unreserved Apology Tendered.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 6.

The Editor and Proprietor and the Printer and Publisher of the *Sanjibani*, having tendered an unreserved apology to Ashworth Taylor and Co. of Calcutta and Manchester for having defamed them by publishing in the issue of that paper of 15th August that they had become bankrupt, the case was permitted to be withdrawn by Mr. Kingsford, Chief Presidency Magistrate.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT ON A EUROPEAN.

Alleged Burglary.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, SEPTEMBER 6.

A murderous assault was committed on Mr. O. Williams, Carriage Builder, North-Western Railway, Lahore, on Thursday morning between the hours of 1 and 2 a.m. Mr. Williams who resides in Old Naulakha was stabbed in the right breast and left shoulder and is now lying in the Albert Victor Hospital. Dr. Toomey attended to his wounds before his removal to hospital. Burglary was the object of the outrage.

These pests are at large, and although the whole of the Naulakha police have turned out, this part of Lahore is periodically visited by thieves and a better police patrol at nights is desirable. There are some 100 Europeans living in the locality.

Hope is entertained of Mr. William's speedy recovery as the doctors are of opinion that the right lung is only bruised.

No property was stolen.

TELEGRAPH COMMITTEES REPORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPTEMBER 6.

The statement that the Government of India have accepted the main recommendations of the Telegraph Committee's Report and that the Despatch to the Secretary of State is being prepared does not represent facts correctly. The Commerce and Industry Department are at present dealing with the Report, which is long and intricate. The question of acceptance or modification of the main recommendations has not yet arisen. Considerable time must elapse before the Government of India can address the Secretary of State on the subject.

THE LATEST FROM HOME.

[SPECIALLY PREPARED BUDGET.]

LONDON, AUGUST 23.

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

THE KING ON THE CONTINENT.

King Edward, proceeding from Wilhelmshohe on the 15th, was met by the Emperor Francis Joseph at Gmunden, and the two Sovereigns travelled together to Ischl, where they spent the afternoon together. The Under-Secretary in the British Foreign Office and the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister also conferred, and it is stated that a general identity of views on the Macedonian question was a peparent. His Majesty arrived at Marienbad on the 16th for his "cure." On Sunday his Majesty gave a banquet in celebration of the Emperor's 77th birthday. M. Clemenceau, the French Premier, lunched with the King on Wednesday. M. Clemenceau says that the interview had to do with the general situation, especially with Morocco, and led to absolutely pacific hopes.

HOME.

Appointments.—Lord Grenard has been appointed Master of the Horse, and Sir W. B. Gurdon, M.P., Lord Lieutenant of Suffolk.

Drama.—"French as he is Spoke" has been produced by Mr. Cyril Maude at the Playhouse, and a musical comedy, "The Three Kisses," at the Apollo.

Elections.—Mr. E. J. Griffith has been relected in Anglesey.—Mr. Blake has resigned the South Longford seat, and Mr. Liddell the seat for West Down.

Ireland.—The Belfast carters' strike has been settled, the terms being mainly in the masters' favour. Most of the troops lately brought to the city have been withdrawn, but the local garrison is to be permanently doubled. Five more constables have been dismissed in connexion with the recent mutiny. A conference between employers and men in the local coal trade was opened on Wednesday.—The arch erected in Dublin as a memorial to the Dublin Fusiliers who fell in South Africa was inaugurated by the Duke of Connaught on Monday.

Labour.—A general lock-out is threatened in the shipbuilding trade; but a conference between the employers' federation and the boilermakers is being held to-day.—A conference of the Postmen's Federation on Saturday condemned the Hobhouse Committee's report.

Law.—At Haywards-health, a Londoner has been sentenced to a month's imprisonment for driving a motor-car at 56 miles an hour.—The charge against A. Smith of being an absentee from the annual training of the Middlesex Imperial Yeomanry has been dismissed.—Lady Buchan's jewels have been stolen from a train in Euston Station.—A Board of Trade report shows that the number of failures in 1906 was considerably less than in 1905.

Naval and Military.—A Board of Trade inquiry into the proposed establishment of a torpedo range at Loch Long was opened on Wednesday in Glasgow.—Two sergeants have been convicted of stealing and receiving respectively Government ammunition.

Orders or St. John of Jerusalem.—The Prince of Wales and Chapter-General have awarded to Dr. von Lecoq, Berlin, the gold medal for saving life on land at imminent personal risk.

Parliament.—The House of Lords on the 15th completed the report stage of the Irish Evicted Tenants Bill, and decided that the measure should only operate for three years instead of four. On the 16th the Bill was read a third time, as was the Criminal Appeal Bill. On the 19th the Small Holdings Bill was read a second time without a division. On the 20th the House gave a second reading to the Deceased Wife's Sister Bill by 111 to 79. On the 21st the Appropriation Bill was passed, Lord Lansdowne protesting against the item of £100 000 for elementary schools. The small Holding Bill was considered in Committee. An amendmend was carried by 116 to 40 providing that land acquired for small holdings "to be let to tenants" might be either let or sold to them. Lord Ripon announced that the Government would drop the Small Landholders (Scotland) Bill.—In the House of Commons on the 15th the Appropriation Bill was read a second time, after a debate on the Government's management of Parliamentary business, the Belfast troubles, Mr. McKenna's educational administration, and other matters. On the 17th the Small Holdings Bill was read a third time without a division. The House restored to the Qualification of Women (Country and Borough Council) Bill the provision struck out by the Lords, qualifying women for election as chairmen of county councils or mayors. At Monday's sitting, which lasted till 5-25 a.m. on Tuesday, the Transvaal Loan (Guarantee) Bill was read a second time by 227 to 57. The Appropriation Bill and Prize Courts Bill were read a third time. The Lords' amendents to the Criminal Appeal Bill and the Limited Partnerships Bill were accepted. The next sitting was even longer, ending at 7-45 on Wednesday morning. The Scottish Land Values Bill was read a third time by 172 to 33, and several of the Lords' amendments to the Evicted Tenants' Bill were disagreed with. On the 21st the Factory and Workshops Bill, the Companies Bill, the Transvaal Loan Bill, and the Employers' Liability Insurance Companies Bill were read a third time.

Sporting.—The South African cricketers on Saturday beat Essex by 104, and on Wednesday drew their third Test match with England, Gloucestershire on Saturday beat Hampshire, Kent beat Somerset, Leicestershire beat North-amptonshire, Notts beat Derbyshire, and Middle-sex beat Lancashire. Surrey drew with Yorkshire and Sussex with Worcestershire. This week Notts beat Middlesex, Gloucestershire beat Surrey, Hampshire beat Somerset, Warwickshire beat Derbyshire, and Worcestershire beat Yorkshire.

The Esperanto Congress ended at Cambridge on Saturday. A public meeting was held on Sunday in Hyde Park.

Welsh Eisteddfod.—The National Eisteddfod was opened at Swansea on Tuesday. On Wednesday, during a great eheral competition, a section of flooring at the back of the pavilion collapsed under the crowd. Seven persons were injured.

Wills.—Mr. W. Page, Watford, has left about £40,000 for missionary or charitable work; Dr. W. Jacks has left £20,000 for a chair of modern languages in Glasgow University.

THE EMPIRE.

Australia.—Mr. Deakin says that the preferential tariff will be found much more favourable than it appears at first sight. The Government is determined to make preference effective and regards the present arrangements only as a first step.—The Federal House has passed a Bill increasing the salaries of legislators to £600.—The New South Wales Supreme Court having decided that State Government imports are not liable to duty, the Sydney police have taken over a quantity of wire netting consigned on which duty has not been paid. The Federal Treasurer, in the House of Representatives on Wednesday, said the people of Australia would not tolerate such proceedings. Angry telegrams have been exchanged between Sir W. Lyne and the New South Wales Premier.

British Guiana.—A Georgetown despatch says that a British force has entered Venezuela and demanded the 4,000lb. of balata alleged to have been taken from British territory.

Canada.—Mr. Borden, the opposition leader, has begun a political tour of the Dominion, expounding the party programme for the next general election.—British Columbian protests against the influx of Japanese continue to reach the Dominion Government.—The Canadian team, in the artillery competitions has won the Kings Cup.

South Africa.—The Transvaal Government has carried through the Assembly by 42 to 19, and through the Council by 7 to 5, a proposal to buy the Cullinan diamond and give it to the King. The Assembly unanimously adopted a motion that the grant of autonomy has promoted concord and strengthened the bonds between the Empire and South Africa.—Parliament was prorogued on Tuesday.—The Crown Prince of Portugal was welcomed in Pretoria on Tuesday and in Johannesburg on Wednesday.—In Cape Colony, the Ministry have varied their taxation proposals. Mr. Merriman's motion against the Budget was defeated by 50 to 48.

THE UNITED STATES.

President Roosevelt, speaking on Tuesday at Provincetown, Massachusetts, where he laid the corner-stone of a Pilgrim Fathers' memorial, declared that his Government would persist in its efforts to control the trusts, and to punish malefactors, rich or poor.

FOREIGN.

France.—The King of Siam has been visiting President Falliores at Rambouilot.

Morocco.—Tribesmen attacked the French position at Casablanca for four hours on Sunday. The French had two killed and three wounded. The Moorish losses are estimated at over 100.—General Drude having demanded reinforcements, 900 men have been sent from Oran.—The Shereefian troops on Monday invaded the country of the Ehmas tribe and burned many villages to make the tribes give up Sir H. Maclean.—The Sultan is reported as at one time approving and at another complaining of the action of France.—Mulai Hafid, the Sultan's brother, has been proclaimed Sultan at Marakesh.

Portugal.—Articled have appeared in *The Time* explaining the Portuguese dictatorship. We reproduce a leading article on the subject.

Russia.—The trial by Court-martial of 11 men and seven women charged with being concerned in a plot against the Tsar began on Tuesday with closed doors.

Obituary.—Dr. Joachim; Sir W. R. Copland; Lieutenant-General F. W. Swinhoe; Lieutenant-General G. W. Forbes; Sir David Evans: Major Whitchurch, V. C. Mr. Alex Young; Major H. D. Marsh; the Rev. Dr. Kerr, F. R. S.; Canon G. W. Torrance; Mr. J. N. Malleson: Mr. J. Dunbar, K. C.; Mr. E. C. Burton.—*Times.*

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

The Crisis in Morocco.

THE most important news from Morocco is that another attack was made on Casablanca on Sunday, Aug. 18, when the Moors were repulsed with a loss which is reported to have been heavy. The "Press Association" gives the following account of the attack:—

At half-past seven o'clock in the morning the French lines were completely enveloped by the Arabs who commenced to fire on the camp outposts. The guns of the "Gloire" booming seawards aroused the sleeping town. Shot after shot shook the houses, intermingled with the lesser roar of the mountain-guns, the buzzing of the machine-guns, and the cracking of rifle fire. For some time the French remained in camp, content to repulse the Moorish on slaught, which was delivered to within 800 yards. Then General Drude launched fifty Algerian cavalry Spahis along the seashore. Under cover of the fire from the guns of the "Gloire" and "Galilee" they advanced for half a mile unmolested, but the Moors had a pretty little ambuscade ready for them. From behind a ridge two or three hundred Arab horsemen suddenly rose up and charged the Spahis. This time they got right home with the sabre. Several horses were wound ed and one man's head was cut right off with a sweeping slash. A French officer was wounded, but he rallied his men and retired slowly continuing to fire. The plight of the party had been seen and 150 fresh Spahis advanced to assist their comrades to drive back the Moors. They charged home, and the Moors made off like lightning. In a moment they were racing along the ridges in full view of the French camp and under the fire of the guns of the artillery and the French warships.

Meanwhile the Spahis had advanced in pursuit of the Moors, who galloped back on a great cloud of dust, where they would find friends. Hundreds of Arab horsemen now rose up and galloped to assist the party in retreat. It now became the turn of the Spahis to retire. Back they went helter-skelter, pursued by the Arab horsemen, who were so close that they seemed intermingled.

The batteries redoubled their efforts. The great "Gloire" out in the bay fired every gun she could bring to bear on the Moors, who, nowise disconcerted, rode down the Spahis in a manner which commanded the admiration of all.

Right back almost to the outskirts of the town went the French horsemen, but there they found shelter among some broken ground and ruined gardens and held their own.

For a moment it looked as if the attack had spent its force. This was not the case. The Moors were led by some chief who understood the science of war. He was merely engaging the attention of the French infantry while his main effort was directed against the Spahis. A mile of open ground separated the cavalry, who were hard on the seashore from the camp. The Moors saw their opportunity and advanced between the Spahis and the infantry to cut them off and wipe them out. Their dashing horsemen, regardless of the shrapnel fire and the huge shells from the warships, galloped in full view along the crests and ridges. The French infantry had a glorious target; but the range was far, and little harm was done.

General Drude grasped the situation in a moment. He uttered a single word of command, and out flew the eager Tirailleurs, anticipating his orders. Led by their officers they advanced in long lines, shoulder to shoulder, at the double, to take the Moors in the rear. The formation was close, but it was necessary, and was beautifully maintained.

"Where are the Spaniard?" asked the French troops. Since their arrival they had never left the town. This aroused the indignation of the French. At this moment a bugle-call was heard from the town. A Frenchman near me heard it and remarked, "The Spiniards' dinner ready." This jibe was greeted with a laugh.

I went forward with the Tirailleurs, who advanced in line by company at the double. Then came an order. The advancing line halted and fired volleys at the Arabs, who turned to meet this new attack. They returned the fire, and a Tirailleur rolled over dead with a bullet through his stomach. His comrades were with difficulty held in check by their captain, who remarked to me, "This is their great fault—too much eagerness." The Moors saw themselves outflanked, and retreated amidst tremendous volleys, which did little harm, for the range was doubtful and the fire control was excessively bad.

Our company followed them up, stopping by sections to fire volleys, when suddenly there arose a great cry from the left of the line. We turned and saw a crowd of horsemen charging our exposed flank. The captain took one look and uttered one ward of command, and round went half a company charging in the direction to meet their onslaught. The moors were within 300 yards, but two or three volleys turned them. They galloped back with a few casualties. Again the Tirailleurs shot badly, though their movements were superb, being made as if on parade. We continued to advance to the foot of the low hills, where a force of Arabs on the crest kept up a smart but ill-aimed fire. We reached a dense mass of oleanders on some broken ground, where we found excellent cover, and lay down, shooting at any Moor exposing himself. Our captain commented: "Now, if we rush that hill we may cut off their retreat." His men lunged to advance, and were with difficulty restrained by their sergeant-major, a magnificent fair-headed Frenchman. The captain had decided to rush the hill, when up came a mounted officer at the gallop with definite orders not to advance further, but to take ground more to the left.

We held the ground for an hour; then came an order to retire on the camp. This was carried out with the most beautiful precision. Line after line of dark-skinned, red-turbaned, disapointed Algerians rose up, retired a few hundred yards, then lay down to entrench themselves and cover the retirement of their comrades. They dug entrenchments with great speed with their bayonets, which, being long and pointed, are totally unsuited for such a purpose. We reached a destroyed house and picked up the body of the dead Tirailleur, who was carried back to camp on rifles tied together. At every point where the line halted shallow shelter-trench was dug, which will be useful when the time comes to advance again. All hope that will be soon.

By eleven o'clock all were safely within the lines. Pipes were lit, and little groups of tired but cheerful men discussed their exploits, exaggerating the losses of their opponents, as all soldiers are wont to do.

THE HAGUE CONFERENCE.

ENGLAND'S PROPOSAL ADOPTED.

A plenary sitting of the Conference was held at The Hague on Aug. 17, at which Sir E. Fry, on behalf of the British Government, brought forward a resolution confirming that of the Conference of 1899 in regard to the limitation of military charges, and declaring it to be highly desirable, in view of the fact that military charges have considerably increased in all countries since that year, that the Governments should resume the serious study of the question.

After citing evidence that the limitation of armaments was a principal avowed object of the first Conference, Sir Edward Fry preceeded:—

According to the very accurate information which I have received, the military expenditure reached in 1898 (that is, in the year which immediately preceded the first Hague Conference) a total of more than 251,000,000l. for European countries, with the exception of Turkey and Montenegro (on which I have no information), and the United States and Japan, while the expenditure in the same countries for the year 1906 amounted to more than 320,000,000l. It will be seen therefore, that in the interval between these two Conferences the annual military expenditure was increased by a sum of 69,000,000l., or over 1,725,000,000 francs—an enormous growth. Such is the excessive expenditure which could serve to a better end; such is, M. le President, the weight under which our populations groan; such is the Christian peace of the civilised world in the twentieth century. I will not address you on the economic side of the question or on the great mass of men who are forced by these preparations for war to leave their occupations, or of the prejudice created by this state of affairs against the general prosperity. You know better than I this side of the question. I am therefore quite certain that you will find yourself in agreement with me when I say that the realisation of the wish expressed by the Emperor of Russia and by the first Conference would be a great benefit to all humanity. Is this wish realisable? That is a question to which I cannot give you a categorical answer. I can only assure you that my Government is a convinced partisan of these exalted aspirtion, and that it instructs me to invite you to work together to realise this noble wish. Formerly, M. le President, in ancient times men dreamed of a golden age which was believed to have existed on earth in far off past ages, but in all centuries, among all nations, poets, sibyls, prophets, and all noble and inspired minds have always cherished the hope of the return of that golden age in the form of the reign of universal peace:—

"Ultima Cumaei venit jam carminis aetas:
Magnus ab integro saeclorum nascitur ordo.
Jam redit et virgo: redeunt Saturnia regna."

Such was the dream of the Latin poet for his own time; but to-day the sentiment of the solidarity of the human race is more than ever spread over the whole earth. It is this sentiment which has rendered possible the convocation of the present Conference, and it is on behalf of this sentiment that I beg you not to separate without having asked the Government, of the world to devote themselves very seriously to the question of the limitation of military charges. My Government recognises that it is the duty of each country to protect itself against its enemies and against the dangers which may threaten it, and that each Government has the right and the duty to decide what its country ought to do to this end. It is therefore solely by the goodwill, the free will, of each Government, acting on what it thinks best for the good of its country, that the object of our desires can be realised.

His Britannic Majesty's Government recognising that several Powers are desirous of restricting their military expenditure, and that this aim can be realised by the independent action of each Power, has deemed it its duty to see if there be means of satisfying these aspirations. My Government has therefore authorised me to make the following declaration:—

The Government of Great Britain would be prepared annually to communicate to the Powers who would do the same the programme of construction for new vessels of war and the expenditure entailed by that progamme. This exchange of information would facilitate and exchange of views between the Governments as to the reductions which might be effected by mutual agreement.

The British Government believes that in this way an understanding might be reached as to the expenditure which the States who agree to follow this course would be justified in providing for in their Budgets.

In conclusion, therefore, M. le President, I have the honour to propose to you the adoption of the following resolution:—

"The Conference confirms the resolution adopted by the Conference of 1899 with regard to the limitation of military charges, and seeing that military charges have considerably increased in nearly every country since that year the Conference declares it highly desirable that the Governments should resume the serious study of this question."

Sir Edward Fry's speech was listened to with rapt attention, and he was loudly applau

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

COUNCIL OF INDIA BILL.

In the House of Lords, on Monday, August 19th, this Bill passed through Committee without amendment.

INDIA AND THE TSETSE FLY.

In the House of Commons, on Monday, August 19th, Mr. Rees asked the Secretary of State for India: whether the Government of India have taken any precautions against the introduction of the tsetse fly from the East Coast of Africa into Indian ports.

Mr. Morley: I have no information on the subject, but will bring it to the notice of the Government of India. Effective precautions might not be easy and may not be required, as Indian cattle are found to resist organisms of the Trypanosoma type similar to those conveyed by the bite of the African tsetse fly.

PLAGUE MORTALITY.

On Tuesday, August 20th, Mr. Rees asked the Secretary of State for India: whether he will consider the advisability of giving, in official publications and answers, together with the actual figures relating to plague mortality, the figures per mille of the population of India, in order that comparison may not be made with a populat on approximating to that of the United Kingdom.

Mr. Morley: I will bear in mind the hon. member's suggestion in cases in which the additional information would be pertinent and correct, and might prevent misleading comparisons. When, as frequently happens, plague is practically confined to a province, a per-mille ratio to the population of India would itself be misleading.

THE ASSAM LABOUR COMMISSION

Mr Rees asked the Secretary of State for India: whether the Government of India have yet taken action upon the report of the Assam Labour Commission, and whether any papers on the subject can be laid in the library.

Mr. Morley: I understand that the report is still under the consideration of the Government of India. A copy was placed in the library of the House in February last.

TURKEY AND PERSIA.

On Wednesday, August 21st: Mr. Lonsdale asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, whether Turkey had agreed to withdraw her forces from Persian territory, with a view to facilitating the delimitation of the frontier.

Mr. Runciman, who replied, said: His Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople was informed on August 11th that orders had been sent to withdraw the troops within the neutral zone, and to punish those guilty of alleged excesses. Since that date, information has been received to the effect that some Turkish troops are still within Persian territory, and his Majesty's Ambassador has made further representations to the Ottoman Government.

Mr. Rees: Is there any truth in the report of a more extended raid into Persian territory?

Mr. Runciman: We have no information.

PLAGUE MORTALITY.

Mr. Glover asked the Secretary of State for India: what was the number of deaths from plague for each of the Presidencies of India, and for each month for the years 1904, 1905 and 1906, and end of June 1907.

Mr. Morley: A comprehensive return of plague deaths in each month in each Province of British India and in Native States, from October 1896 to April 1907, was recently published by the Government of India. It will probably be found by the hon. member to meet his requirements. I will send him a copy, with figures added for May and June 1907.

INDIANS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

On Thursday, August 22nd, Mr. Harold Cox asked the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies: whether, in view of the fact that General Botha had not seen his way to the carrying out of his promise to modify the regulations and soften the rigour of the Asiatic Registration Act, the Secretary of State would suggest that compensation be paid, out of the proceeds of the guaranteed loan, to those Indian merchants who might be willing to retire from the Transvaal rather than undergo the humiliations imposed by the Act.

Mr. Churchill: The hon. member will see by reference to page 9 of Paper 65, printed by order of the House of Lords, that he does not quite correctly describe the attitude of General Botha. The Secretary of State has no official intimation that any Indian merchants propose to retire from the Transvaal, and in any case does not see his way to make the desired suggestion, in view of the fact that he has already stated that he does not regard the matter of identification by finger-prints as objectionable in itself, and has not felt able to press the Transvaal Ministers further to reconsider their decision.

Mr. Byles asked: whether the Government had considered the effect which these regulations were likely to have on the loyal feeling of our subjects in India.

Mr. Churchchill said that the Government were far from washing their hands on this question. The Government would do what they could from time to time with the resources at their disposal.

THE PROPOSED COUNCIL OF NOTABLES.

Sir Charles Dilke asked the Secretary of State for India: whether he is now in a position to give the terms of reference to the Royal Commission on Decentralisation, and to circulate the correspondence with the Viceroy in Council as to the government of the provinces and as to the proposed formation of a Council of Notables.

Mr. Morley: Papers relating to the formation of the Advisory Councils and kindred matters will, I hope, be in the hands of hon. members by Monday evening. The King has been pleased to approve the appointment of a Royal Commission to inquire into the relations now existing, for financial and administrative purposes, between the Supreme Government and the various Provincial Governments in India, and between the Provincial Governments and the authorities subordinate to them; and to report whether, by measures of decentralisation or otherwise, those relations can be simplified and improved, and the system of government better adapted to meet the requirements, and promote the welfare, of the different provinces, and, without impairing its strength and unity, to bring the executive power into closer touch with local conditions. (Cheers.)

MILITARY CHARGES.

Sir Charles Dilke asked the Secretary of State for India: whether any arrangement has been come to for the inquiry as to the allocation of military charges between the India Office and the War Office.

Mr. Morley: It has been arranged to refer this question to a Committee, constituted as follows:—Chairman, the Right Hon. Sir R. Romer; members Lord Welby, the Right Hon. Gerald Balfour; and representing the War Office, General Sir W. G. Nicholson, Sir G. Fleetwood Wilson; and representing the India Office, Sir John Edge, K.C., and Lieut-Gen. Sir Beauchamp Duff. It is expected that the Committee will commence its sittings this autumn.

Mr. A. Chamberlain asked: Whether another Office much concerned in this matter—the Treasury—might not have a representative on the committee.

Mr. Morley: I have always found that the Treasury is extremely capable of itself. (Laughter.)

SECRET MAINTENANCE OF PRIVATE LIBEL ACTIONS.

Mr. Harold Cox asked the Secretary of State for India: whether his attention has been called to the dissatisfaction expressed in Calcutta at the action of the Lieutenant-Governor in secretly maintaining with public funds a private action for libel instituted by certain police officers against the "Indian Daily News," and whether, for the future guidance of governors and lieutenant-governors in India, he will issue general instructions that, where accusations are made against the police or other Government servants, the Government shall itself proceed against the accusers, or shall itself take other public measures to investigate the accusation, but that in no case shall the money of the Indian taxpayer be employed for the secret maintenance of private libel actions.

Mr. Morley: My attention has been drawn to the published reports of the case referred to. As I have already explained in previous answers, the Government of Bengal acted in accordance with the ordinary rules, and I am not aware that there was any special secrecy in the matter. The question whether Government should allow its officers to take action in vindication of their official conduct, or should adopt the much more formidable course of taking action itself, must be decided on a consideration of all the circumstances of each case as it arises, and I do not propose to lay down any general rule. I may remind my hon. friend that the cost falls on the taxpayer, whichever course is adopted.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

The House went into Committee on the East India Revenue Accounts, and the usual financial resolution was agreed to without discussion.

POST OFFICE (EAST INDIA, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA MAILS).

Mr. Runciman moved "that the contract, dated Aug. 7, 1907, between the Postmaster-General and the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, for the conveyance of the East India, China, and Australia mails for the period from Feb. 1, 1908, to Jan. 31, 1915, be approved."

Mr. Holt said that the mails would be carried to Shanghai in thirty days, while it was possible to send them by the Siberian Railway in twenty days. He doubted whether the Government were wise in making this contract, and he asked the Post Office seriously to take in hand the great desirability of establishing a thoroughly first-class service to China by the good route which was open to us.

Mr. Havelock Wilson asked for information as to the provisions made for lascars on the P. and O. boats, and whether stipulations had been made in the contract for more accommodation than at present, as well as an improvement in the food scale. Companies receiving large subsidies from the Government ought to provide good conditions for their men.

Mr. Runciman said that this question of lascar seamen had been discussed frequently. The P. and O. Company employed lascars largely, and in making a contract with them it was impossible that they should place the Company at a disadvantage with their competitors. The Orient Line, for example, had been induced by the Australian Government to give up the employment of lascars, but in order to make up for this disadvantage, the Australian Government had to pay £50,000 a year more than was paid to the P. and O. Company for the same service. The Government did not regard the employment of lascars as "sweating, either in these vessels or in tramp vessels. As to the advantages of the Siberian route, they had been carefully considered by the Post Office; but the cost would be much heavier. It would mean an absolute loss on the postal traffic to China, and the Post Office could not incur such a loss for the sake of benifiting the China trade. The hon gentleman was wrong in supposing that there were no competitors for this contract. There was one; but investigation proved that his only permanent residence was in one of those institutions position over by the President of the Local Government Board. (Laughter.) The Postmaster General drove a very hard bargain with the P. and O. Company in this contract, and obtained services far beyond those paid for by the subsidy. In order to give smaller traders a chance to tender, an attempt was made to split the contract up sections; but no offers were made. The period of the contract was seven years—a very short term—and before its expiration the conditions would be reconsidered. The Postmaster-General had reduced the lowest sum possible under the old contract by no less than £10,000, and had also reduced the period of transit together with a clause precluding the Company from giving any undue preference in their general carrying business to the disadvantage of the British trader. With regard to the lascars, their accommodation was fixed by the Merchant Shipping Act of last Session, and the Government did not feel in a position to impose conditions on the P. and O. Company, which they thought would be improper for the general run of British ships.

Mr. Havelock Wilson said that the Merchant Shipping Act of last year excluded the lascars, and this contract was a means by which they might compel the P. and O. Company to give the lascars proper accommodation.

On the question that the contract be approved, the Labour members challenged a division. The House divided, and there voted—for the motion, 93; against, 19; majority, 74.

EARL'S DAUGHTER'S STORY.

Miss fox Strangeways on Her Experiences.

London, Aug. 23.

A young Englishwoman, who is said to have represented herself as the "Hon" Eva Fox Strangeways, a daughter of Lord Ilchester, is awaiting trial in New York.

She is charged with a series of frauds, and it is alleged that she victimised a number of people well known in New York society.

Besides these, she is also said to have defrauded stores, well-known modistes, and at least six prominent hotels in New York and Philadelphia.

She has told her story as follows to a London "Evening News" representative:—

Of the truthfulness for untruthfulness of the statements concerning me published in the American papers this fact will suffice. There were dozens of men who, when told by the detective in my hearing that I would grant no interview, replied that if I would say nothing they could invest plenty—and they apparently have.

I wish it to be distinctly understood in England and elsewhere that neither by word nor deed have I ever called myself other than I am—a professional journalist, lecturer, and critic.

The charge under which I am held is serious enough. It was committed at a moment when, under great stress of mind and body, I was not responsible for what I did. I had heard the day before that before very long—if I expected to be ever wholly strong—I should have to face the surgeon's knife.

I was desperate during the last few days that followed. I went into a druggist's shop and asked for morphia.

TOOK MORPHIA TABLETS.

When I returned to the hotel I took two of these, tablets, and when they made me feel sick, I took whisky and soda to make me feel better. That is the truth, and the whole truth. The result is that I have been arraigned on this charge.

With regard to other things, I have spent a great deal of money in New York hotels. When I had money they had it, and when I had none they had to wait. I have done a very great deal of work, for which I have not been paid, and the collecting of money in my case has been as difficult as apparently some (not all, by any means) hotelkeepers have found it to collect mine. I was in debt, and I was advised that if I disappeared for a few weeks until I could raise enough money to pay the thing, the matter could be settled. I was also advised to take another name in no way approaching mine—go to a boardinghouse and seek a position in a shop—this to a woman whose only hope of lasting health was in her keeping perfectly quiet for a very long time.

I objected to St. Louis—because in first placed it cost twenty three odd dollars to get there and there were only twenty five—and suggested Toronto. The ticket was obtained by my adviser and I departed. When I arrived in Canada, I made my way to a quiet boarding house and there collapsed. I was confined to my room and generally to my bed nearly all the time I was there and the only paper which I saw was the Toronto "Globe" in which nothing concerning me appeared.

I heard nothing, knew nothing, had not even the lereath of a suspicion that my name and my reputation were being so mercilessly assailed in the Press. On Sunday morning, a lady who had been very kind to me at the boarding house came to my room about 10-30 and said that she did not want to alarm me but she thought I ought to know that two detectives were coming to search the house at eleven o'clock, and as I was the only person in the house confined to my room I should have to see them.

DETECTIVES APPEARED.

I asked her whom they were looking for, and on my word of honour this is the first intimation I had of what was going on. The words were scarcely out of this lady's mouth when the detectives appeared at the door—over what followed we must draw a veil—the horror of it all will haunt me to my dying day. The detectives were as considerate as they could be—they accompanied me to the City Hall—a miserable, suffering tiny woman between two huge strapping Scotchmen.

There Inspector Duncan explained the charge to me, and told me about the terrible newspaper stories which had been circulated. He explained the extradition law to me and told me I could fight to remain in Canada. I did not for the moment consider the matter. It was clear and self-evident that the only thing to be done was to offer to go back at once, face the charge, and offer my defence.

I collapsed utterly in the City Hall, and was taken to the gaol infirmary, where they mercifully put me to bed and kept me there. The governor and matron were so kind and considerate, until I was taken back to the City Hall on Wednesday morning and handed over to the detective who brought me down to New York.

It is horrible enough to have to face the "eye of the law," but if one individual deserves the contempt of all self-respecting people that individual is the journalist who caters to the curiosity of a morbid public. I was followed by the journalist from Canada to New York, who persistently tried to make me say things.

The detective had to protect me many times. I said merely what I thought of the manner in which people who had been kind to me had been attacked, and that I hope they would leave me alone. I made no admissions as to who I was to anyone, good, bad, or indifferent. Why should I?

HER FIGHT FOR A CAREER.

I have never claimed relationship with anybody; I have sought the friendship of none. I have accepted a few invitations. I have neither willingly nor unwillingly deceived anyone, and in journalistic work I have met many delightful and really kind people, who have been kind to me because I was a woman, and who knew me as nothing else but a professional woman.

It has been a hard fight to make a career. Since March I have been dreadfully unlucky. No teaching—no writing. I am no good at "feature" stories, and misfortune of every kind seems to have dogged my steps. I made one bad hotel bill in January, one in February, one in March, and no money. I lived in a quite hotel.

That is, I had a dollar room with a telephone, and many days at a time I did without nourishment of any kind whatsoever. I tramped New York practically from the Bronx to the Battery, haunted employment offices, got all sorts of promises, but nothing immediate. I secured employment in the Board of Education to commence in October next, and other work of the same kind.

Owing to the terrible publicity which has been given to my personality, I can scarcely even all is over, remain here to enjoy that for which I have struggled. Of the terrible offers which have been made to me through answering speciously-worded advertisements for lady tutors, chaperones, companions even, I cannot now say much.

One thing is certain—it will have to be a new career, in probably new ground, and I can never see or hear from anyone I have ever known or cared for. Surely a punishment such as this is to not fit for a murderer God alone knows what it meant to me to have to stay here. I do not mind the confinement.

It has been suggested by counsel that certain actions for slander could be reasonably maintained when this is over. Counsel also assures me that the morbid public which has demanded and delighted in these terrible untruths is quick to forget and forgive me.

THE UNREST IN INDIA.

A Press Manifesto.

A HINDU'S OPINION.

The writer of the subjoined letter, which appears in the *Times* and has very recently been received from India, is, says our contemporary, a Hindu of ancient family and large estate, thoroughly acquainted with the state of his country in the north, and with the character of the people. It was addressed to a friend in England, who has known the writer for many years, and can vouch for his judgment and integrity. He is a highly educated man, and a strict observer of the devotional practices of his religion:—

My dear Sir,—No reliance can be placed on the rest or unrest of India, her condition being such that within 24 hours there may be a panic or a peace. Speak to the people that plague germs are being thrown into the wells by the orders of Government to reduce the population, or that sugar is mixed with cows' and swine's blood to destroy their religion, and immediately unrest springs up, like Minerva of old; but leave the people to themselves, and the result is a perfect calm. There cannot be a more loyal people than the Indians if left untampered by the wirepullers. The interested party—the mischief-makers—finding that they have no influence over the masses, have adopted the new method of tampering with them through religious superstitions. It is a ludicrous sight to see beef-eating Hindus lecturing on the impurity of sugar, and I believe you have read that, while the outer garment of Lajpat Rai was of country-made material, his underclothing was all of foreign manufacture; I enclose a cutting from a Calcutta paper conducted by a candid Bengali gentleman, to give you an idea of the unrest in India.

The chief object of the microscopic minority is to harass the Government, as it imagines that this is the best course to serve their own ends; but, unfortunately, the English people do not understand the tactics of "New India" till it is too late. They also labour under the impression that there are two parties in the "New India" camp viz., the Moderates and the Extremists, but it is a mistake. They have but the one aim—viz., to harass the Government; and the division has been made with the object of affording one party the opportunity of acting the part of peacemakers and thereby showing its own importance. However, I am glad to find that now both the Home and the Indian Governments have thought fit to adopt the right course, and there will soon be an end of all this flatulent patriotism.

The question of a larger share in the government and that of the expansion of the Legislative Council also deserve serious consideration, for a mere increase in numbers will never satisfy the interested party. They wish to have their own majority so as to carry out their own resolutions, which no sensible Government can ever allow. Along with their numerous demands they require the reduction of the Army in India, the repeal of the arms Act, and that all the higher posts should be held by Indians—in short, they wish the Government to retire, leaving India to them. I need not dwell on this subject longer, as the Government is wise enough to know which way the wind blows; but permit me to observe that the principle of election as regards the Legislative Councils has done and is doing great injury. As matters stand at present, no one can expect to be a member of the Councils unless he is backed by the Congress party, and no one is supported by them unless he promises to withdraw all sympathy from Government. There must be some means devised to procure members, without the aid of the wire pullers. It is a great mistake to suppose that the Indian Congress represents the whole of India, and that if a few men holding Congress views are elected they will be the real representatives of the country. When they are admitted as members it should be on the distinct understanding that they represent their own class only, and not the Mahomedans, the Rajputs, the Sikhs, and others. Besides, the landed aristocracy and gentry, who are still the natural leaders of the people, have no sympathy whatever with the views of Congress, and opportunities should be given to them to represent their own views to the powers that be. Though English education has made but little progress amongst them, they, knowing the real state of the country, can still give sound advice to their rulers. The art of making flowery speeches should not be deemed a sufficient qualification for a councellor. The real representatives of the people do not belong to the pushing and noisy classes. They always keep themselves aloof from agitation, and do not come forward, unless hard pressed by the Government.

CALCUTTA JOURNALISTS' REPRESENTATIVES.

The following is printed in several of the English daily papers:—

Sir,—The undersigned, constituting, with perhaps one exception, the entire body of purely British journalists in Bengal, connected with the editorial staffs of Calcutta newspapers, and holding varying shades of political opinion, consider it desirable to enter an emphatic protest against the many alarmist and misleading accounts of the situation here, which have been telegraphed to England during the past few weeks. Such accounts, representing the province of Eastern Bengal as being in a condition bordering upon open rebellion, insinuating that Europeans are in danger of their lives, and declaring that an emergency garrison of British troops is an urgent necessity, are merely ludicrous to people on the spot, and would never be offered to newspaper readers in India, so far are they from the actual and demonstrable facts.

That there is a certain amount of active disaffection among the people is undeniable; that there have been serious disorders in some parts of the province, due to the stirring up of religious feeling between Hindoos and Mahomedans, is well known; that the boycott of British goods, initiated two years ago as a weapon against the partition of Bengal, has been aggressively carried on in the towns and villages, is perfectly true; but nothing has yet occurred which in any way justifies the accounts to which we refer, and the situation is no more serious than the ordinary means at the disposal of the authorities are sufficient to control.

Out of the mass of highly-coloured telegrams lately sent from India, we would cite as particularly reprehensible a lengthy message cabled by Reuter's Calcutta correspondent on 3rd July, and various messages despatched from Simla at the beginning of last month. Our complaint against these messages is twofold: first, that they contain specific statements which are seriously inaccurate; secondly, that taken together, they present a violent and distorted picture of the situation.

It would not be difficut to disprove the statements in detail, but in orde to do this we should trespass too far on your space, while the details would be hardly intelligible to readers unacquainted with the affairs of India. We would, however, protest in the strongest terms against the attempt made by certain correspondents to identify outrages committed by train thieves with the happily subsiding political unrest. The recent murder of a Eurasian railway police inspector in a carriage on the Assam-Bengal Railway by thieves whom he was at the time shadowing, and the serious assault committed on an English officer by Pathans, surprised in rifling his baggage, while travelling in the Punjab, have been deliberately associated by certain correspondents with the political unrest, and they have been represented as the outcome of seditious agaitation on the part of Bengalee politicians. We cannot find terms strong enough to express our opinion of this gross and mischievous mishandling of facts. The astonishment which people here have felt in reading these telegrams could only be equaled by that which would be caused in an Englishman's mind if he had picked up a paper in America and read a telegram associating the art robbery in Park Lane with the agrarian unrest in Ireland.

With the motives which have inspired these telegrams, we have no concern. We merely wish to warn the public that alarmist messages emanating from such sources should be received with the greatest caution.—Yours, &c.

JAMES LUKE, "Capital."
A. J. FRASER BLAIR, editor the "Empire."
A. G. THROSSELL, the "Empire."
S. K. RATCLIFFE, the "Statesman."
J. ARTHUR JONES, the "Statesman."
EVERARD DIGBY, the "Indian Daily News."
BENJAMIN G. HORNIMAN, the "Statesman."

Calcutta, Aug. 1.

In reference to the above, the following appears in some of the morning papers of 23rd August.

Sir,—The seven journalists, who write to you from Calcutta on the above subject, speak of themselves as "constituting, with, perhaps, one exception, the entire body of purely British journalists in Bengal." They do not specify the "one exception"; but Anglo-Indians will not fail to notice that, while five out of the seven gentlemen represent two newspapers, and a sixth is connected with a purely financial organ, the letter does not bear the signature of a single member of the staff of the *Englishman*, the oldest and best known journal published in Calcutta.

When the seven gentlemen go on to describe themselves as "holding varying shades of political opinion," of course the statements will be accepted; but I do not think any one of them would like to be described as a Conservative, a Unionist, an Imperialist, or a Tariff Reformer.

They admit that "there is a certain amount of active disaffection among the people"; that "there have been serious disorders in some parts of the province"; that "the boycott of British goods, initiated two years ago as a weapon against the partition of Bengal, has been aggressively carried on in the towns and villages." And then they complain of "a mass of highly colour telegrams lately sent from India" as identifying "outrages committed by trains thieves" (including the murder of a police inspector and an aggravated assault on an English officer) with "the happily subsiding political unrest."

Now I have no concern with the accuracy or otherwise of *Reuter's* Indian telegrams. Anyone who is familiar with India can form his own opinion on that subject, and will know exactly what value is to be attached to the letter of the seven journalists. But it is important that the mass of the British public, who take their opinions of Indian affairs from the British Press, should know that the two newspapers represented by five of those gentlemen vehemently opposed the deportion of Lajpat Rai and the other wise steps taken by Mr. Morley and the Indian Government to check disaffection; and should also know that not a word of complaint of the recent telegrams from India has been uttered by such newspapers as the "Englishman," the "Pioneer," the "Times of India," the "Madras Mail," the "Civil and Military Gazette," and others—newspapers which are at least as fully entitled to speak for India, and as loyal to the British Empire, as the "Statesman" and the "Calcutta Empire." We must all hope that the seven gentlemen are right in thinking that the political unrest "is happily subsiding." But I venture to think that "murders," the "boycott of British good," "serious disorders," and "active disaffection among the people" can hardly be regarded as very cheerful signs of the times.—Yours obediently,

J. C. MACGREGOR, London Representative of the Calcutta "Englishman."
199 Temple Chambers, E. C., Aug. 22.

THE WIFE'S SISTER BILL.

Primate Defeated.

CLERGY MAY PERFORM MARRIAGES.

LONDON, AUGUST 23.

Having passed the Committee stage in the House of Lords to-day, the Bill legalising past and future marriages with a deceased wife's sister is certain to become law. A Church of England clergyman is not compelled to solemnise such a marriage, but may lend his church for the purpose. An amendment changing "must" to "may" in the latter clause was accepted to-day, but the Primate's amendment which Lord Lansdowne said meant that all such marriages must be at a registry office, was defeated by 108 votes to 65.

The Bishops fought strenuously to "night," but were finally routed on their main amendment by combination from both sides of the Chamber.

The Peers having passed the second reading of the Bill, the measure came up to-day for the consideration of amendment. Opponents of the Bill had put down many, and in anticipation of a keen fight there was a great gathering of peers.

White-robed bishops, led by the Primate, filled their seats. Unionist peers crowded the scarlet benches on their own side, and the scanty little band of Government supporters on the cross Bench and in their midst Lord Tweedmouth, in charge of the Bill, and the Lord Chancellor divested of his wig for the occasion.

Mr. Birrell and Sir Brampton Gurdon, who guided the Bill through the Commons, stood on the steps of the Throne with other Privy Councillors, and the galleries contained members of the House of Commons, who had come round to witness the fight of the bishops and their allies. Among the peers rarely has there been a more interesting contest in the Upper Chamber. The bishops were banded with peers, whose feeling in some cases was even warmer than their own. On the other side were the Government peers united with Lord Lansdowne, Lord James of Hereford and scores of Unionists.

The first effort to alter the Bill was made by Lord Shaftesbury. He moved an amendment, which would do away with the retrospective provision of the measure. He and Lord Salisbury argued that past marriages with sisters of dead wives should not be legalised. It was the Lord Chancellor who killed the amendment. "You will purge the parents if they marry again," he said, "but you will not purge the innocent children." He recognised that Lord Shaftesbury had moved his amendment from a sense of principle, "but surely," he exclaimed "that can never be a good principle to be unmerciful to those who are blameless." Lord Shaftesbury rose, and, after affirming again his belief in the general principles, acknowledged that he had been influenced by what the Lord Chancellor had said, and asked leave to withdraw his amendment.

THE MAIN CONTEST.

After this preliminary skirmish came the main contest of the day. The Archbishop of Canterbury moved an amendment, the effect of which was that the marriages in question would not be valid if performed by Church of England clergymen. He urged that this was a provision which had been in previous Bills of the kind. Incidentally, he declared that if the Bill became law, he would do his best to make it work smoothly.

Lord Tweedmouth promptly opposed the amendment. "It involves," he said, "the prohibition of every single clergyman of the Church of England to perform one of these marriages."

Lord Rosebery having expressed a moderate approval of the amendment, Lord James of Hereford rose from the Unionist Benches and argued against the proposed alteration. "Surely, my lords," he said, "you would not drive men to the registry office against their will. The church dedicated to their use is in every parish.

The Bishops apparently regarded Lord James as their most serious opponent. Time after time one of the prelates would jump up with an interjection or correction. Two bishops followed him with speeches. It seemed that they would carry the weight of the House with them. While the matter was in the balance, Lord Lansdowne rose. He began with non-committal words, and the feeling of the Government Front Bench was manifested by the rather nervous interruption by Lord Tweedmouth.

Then, amid dead silence, Lord Lansdowne swung round against the Bishops. His tone was moderate, but his words were clear and decided. The effect of the amendment, he said, was to make these marriages by Church of England clergymen void as civil contracts. It comes to this, said Lord Lansdowne decisively the amendment would relegate parties to the registrar's office. "I cannot help thinking that this House will take on itself a serious responsibility in banishing those who wish to contract these marriages to the registrar's office." He sat down with the unusual words, "I shall support His Majesty's Government."

After this fiery speech, Lord, Salisbury's address in support of the Bishops went for little. The House divided, with the result that the Archbishop's amendment was defeated by 108 to 65.

The spirit seemed to have gone out of the Bill's opponents. Now Lord Tweedmouth agreed to make it permissive instead of compulsory for a clergyman to permit another minister to perform a marriage in his church, and accepted an amendment by the Primate to the effect that he measure should not relieve a clergyman from any ecclesiastial censure for contracting the marriage of a deceased wife's sister. This finished the Committee stage of the Bill which has now passed its most stormy period.

GREAT LOCK-OUT AVERTED.

London, August 23.

Peace was declared to-night between the Shipbuilding Employers' Federation and the Boilermakers' Society after an all-day conference at Edinburgh. The threatened lock out of several thousand men following the strike of caulkers at Newcastle is averted.

The caulkers, whose action began the dispute, presented themselves at the shipyard of Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth, and Co., and offered to resume work to-day. The firm replied that the dispute had passed out of its control, and was in the hands of the Shipbuilders' Employers' Federation.

THE NEW SULTAN.

Tribes Decide to Join Him.

London August. 23.

There will be no unexpected development in the situation in Morocco. The French Government, which has hitherto sedulously abstained from sending reinforcements to Casablanca, so as to avoid reproach at home of over-precipitation and militarism, will strength en General Drude's force, just sufficiently to enable him to hold the circle of hills around the town and clear away the Moors who have fully recognised the limitation of the naval artillery. There will be no armed advance into the interior, either at Casablanca or elsewhere. Fez, where there has been, as at Casablanca, or where there may be fighting, will be garrisoned as soon possible by a specially constituted strong force of white police.

The international understanding of the Powers on Morocco is perfect. Germany has officially accorded a full measure of sympathic approval of the measures which France and Spain feel compelled to take. One of the most significant feature of the situation is that in the eyes of the Powers the Central Government in Morocco is regarded as having completely collapsed.

TIRBESMAN MEET.

Mazagan, Aug. 22.

The proclamation of Mulai Hafid as Sultan has introduced a new factor into the situation. News of his rebellion was brought to Mazagan on Sunday, when five brau bes of the great Doukala tribe came here to confer with the Governor. A meeting was held on Monday morning, at which the tribesmen pledged themselves to remain quiet if the French did not land. They undertook also to keep the roads open during the hours of daylight.

Having recorded this decision, the tribes left hurriedly for Ilata, nine hours' distant, where is held every Tuesday the biggest market in Morocco. Here they discussed the claims of the Sultan's brother, and determined to throw in their lot with Mulai Hafid, who, it was announced, would leave Marrakesh on Thursday.

The Europeans who quitted Marrakesh under escort encountered 200 tribesmen, who threatened them and the escort. One German remains at Marrakesh, having appeared after the departure of the Europeans. He is too sick to travel. Mulai Hafid has taken him into his own house, and guaranteed his safety. Mulai Hafid, who has received many promises of support, has summoned the rich Jews to give him financial aid, and is said to be well supplied with money.

I am marooned at Mazagan. The town is almost deserted. Dismayed by the slaughter at Casablanca, the Moors fled as soon as the warships "Conde" and "Du Chayia" appeared, and the Jews took instant flight with their possessions. Ninety Europeans remain, of whom seventeen are British, nine French, eight German, three Portuguese, one Italian, and fifty-three Spanish, including thirty-three women and children.

The French are housed in their Consulate, which faces the sea. The adjoining house is occupied by the British subjects, all Gibraltrans except Mr. Spinney, Mr. Cartol, and Mr. Pratt, who hold the British Consulate with a small Native guard. The "Conde" is anchored more than a mile from the shore, with her guns trained on the town. Heavy fogs hide her in the evening and morning till ten o'clock. In case of attack the "Conde" will hand a force to cover the embarkation of the Europeans.

Though everyone lives like a sentry on outpost duty, business is not altogether neglected. Grain is bought at prices ruinous to farmers, and is being shipped, and the warehouses are being emptied as quickly as possible. The Governor is taking precautions against attack.

Mazagan was built by the Portuguese, and has walls of stone along which a coach could drive, but the Europeans, all save the Spaniards, live outside this protection. Walls are being hastily built to keep out the tribesmen, and gates to give ready access to the sea. Ancient guns are being furnished with new wooden wheels.

I do not care to prophesy, but I doubt if any attack will be made on Mazagan. Tribes hereabout are not united under one head, and are less truculent than those near Casablanca. Moreover, attention is diverted by the movement in Marrakesh. The Moors say that Mulai Hafid will march on Casablanca to treat with the French for the evacuation of the ports. Others affirm that the new Sultan will proclaim the Holy War; while others declare that he has an understanding with the French. All, however, seem content to believe that this is the end of the impotent Abdul Aziz.

WILLIAM MAXWELL.

TIRED M.P.'S.

Degenerating Effects of Long Sitting.

London, Aug. 23.

Everyone will be glad to hear that the Parliamentary treadmill is to come to an end on Wednesday next as at present arranged.

All Parliamentary news of the day must be read in the light of the fact that members are very weary, the what was enthusiasm earlier in the session is now querulousness, that thought is stale, that procedure drags, and rules are a burden.

Since the suspension of the elven o'clock rule the House has been sitting for an average of nearly twelve hours a day. Even the young man's nerves degenerate under the strain. School and university, with their changes of occupation and regular calls to the playing field, are still too near him for this dull round of the clock to be anything but irksome.

All this under conditions unwholesome as those of an uninspected factory.

Low-lying Westminister, its foundations upon what were marshy eyots of the Thames, takes the heavy London climate at its worst.

Within the House even the Westminister air filters through apparatus which renders it lifeless as boiled water to be breathed and breathed again by tired legislators.

CAUSE OF FRETFULNESS.

Such an air, and such conditions, explain away much of the fretfulness which now and again comes to a head as a "Scene in the House."

Mr. O'Conner's outbreak is but amongst many which are passed by the Parliamentary reporter, a hasty word bringing it to public notice.

No one suffers more from these conditions than the Prime Minister, who, although phisically unable to face the long sitting, was figetting querulously when he delivered yesterday's most unimpressive challenge to the Lords.

Invited by us, many members of the House have given their opinion to the "Daily Mail" on the staleness of Parliament.

Mr. Peter Curran, a Labour man, sturdy and strongly built, says:—

"I am feeling the strain mentally. The long hours take the grit out of one.

"The House should sit from ten to seven. Its present hours best suit the lawyers. My party are used to begin work at eight and even if the House met at ten we should have the evening free for the recreation a man must take if he would keep his health and freshness."

Mr. George Cave K. C., one of the lawyers whom many would make responsible for the present hours of session, declares that he himself keeps fit.

"But I am not surprised," he says "at the fagged condition of members. I have always advocated an Autumn Session. We should rise at the end of June to meet again in October."

Devolution all round is Mr. A. J. King's political remedy.

"Let English, Scottish, and Irish members manage each their own affairs. We ought not to have to discuss Scottish Waterworks Bills at one or two in the morning."

TOO MUCH TALK.

"And the Front Benches talk too much. They think it beneath a Minister's dignity to make speeches less than an hour long."

Mr. H. W. Forster says "I recommend those in charge of Government Bills to bring them in earlier in the session, and then to keep them before the House day by day, instead of dodging about."

Mr. Will Crooks, whose words may be trusted, although his looks discredit them, says: —

"I am suffering from a nervous 'bust up.' Overwork is the trouble.

"My remedy is two members for each constituency, working in eight-hour shifts. One of them might be the wealthy member, who must contribute to all charitable institutions, leaving his poorer companion to give the attention to law-making."

"Legislation and health both suffer," says Mr. Morton, "from the long hours of the House."

"A remedy would be to make ten o'clock the hour for assembling at the end of the session."

Mr. Harold Cox, the member for Individualism, sends us a telegram which is perhaps as enlightening as any view that has reached us. It runs:—

"Too tired to express any opinion."

There are others besides members in the House who ask sympathy.

"We haven't any smoking room to retire to, and there are no benches for us to lie on and a tired attendant."

"The hours for waiters and waitresses are exhausting, although those on duty one night are given a rest on the next."

THE EXPULSION OF MR. QUELCH.

Why it was Ordered.

Stuttgart, Aug. 22.

Mr. Quelch, the English Socialist, expelled from Wurtemberg for describing the Peace Conference as "Thieves Kitchen," convened to carry on murder and oppression more cheaply, left Stuttgart for London at six o'clock this morning.

His departure is the sole topic of conversation here. The inhabitants mosly think that the ministry in expelling him acted in obedience to pressure from the Prussian police, who were most anxious that the Socialist Congress should be prohibited altogether.

Comic relief was afforded the Congress to-day by the placing on the platform of a chair, draped in black, adorned with a placard with the inscription: "Here sat Barry Quelch, now expelled by the Wurtemberg Government."

The expulsion of Mr. Quelch was ordered by Councillor Nickel, head of the Municipality of Stuttgart, in agreement with the Minister of the Interior. The decree ran as follows:

"Mr. Harry Quelch having broken the conditions under which the Government did not object to the meeting of the Socialists' Congress in Stuttgart, through his utterance at Wednesday's sitting of the Congress concerning the Peace Conference at The Hague, which he did not retract sufficient in his explanation at Thursday's sitting, it is hereby decreed that the further stay of the same in the Kingdom of Wurtemberg, is refused on general police grounds, and that he is allowed ten hours for his voluntary departure from the country."

He was informed orally that if he did not depart by seven o'clock this morning the police would remove him from Wurtemberg by force.

The affair rose thus: The translators of Mr. Quelch's Wednesday's speech had rendered it, "Nothing is to be expected from international colonial legislation; you have only to look at the Hague Conference of murderers and thieves."

Herr Singer, president of the congress, by agreement with Mr. Quelch explained immediately that the latter had meant not the Governments represented at The Hague, but only the representation of capitalistic interests.

On Thursday Mr. Quelch gave the following explanation: "I spoke of the Hague Conference as the 'thieves' supper.' This translated literally is certainly synonymous with a gathering of thieves in England. However, the expression is commonly used to indicate a gathering of the representatives of capitalistic interests. Any personal reference or insult to the delegates at The Hague Conference was not intended. What I said I adhere to."

This explanation the Government of Wurtemberg regarded as a fresh insult to the States represented at The Hague, and therefore ordered his expulsion.

Herr Singer, at this morning's sitting of the congress, raised in the name of the German delegates a protest against the expulsion as a sign of disregard of freedom of speech. The representatives of the Government met immediately to consider further steps, and the question of the dissolution of the congress was discussed. It was however, resolved to waive at present this extreme step.

HERO OF THE HOUR.

In an interview before his departure Mr. Quelch stated that he had understood that the incident caused by his speech was closed, and he was therefore extremely surprised when, as he was about to enter the hotel where an English Bier-Abend was being held yesterday evening, policemen in plain clothes handed him the order for explusion, with a sworn translation. He was inclined to believe that the action of the Wurtemberg authorities was due to an intimation from Berlin, or to the apprehension that such an order might arrive.

The Bier-Abend last night developed into a regular ovation for the English "victim of oppression." Mr. Quelch was the hero of the hour, and for a long time was

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, AUGUST 23.

A SORRY IDYLL.

THE annual appeals for the missions to hop-pickers are appearing, and soon many of the papers will be telling us how good and joyful a thing it is to go forth and pick hops. The picture has the wrong side exposed. What decent England ought to learn is not how a few hundreds of the jolly ones set out with tipsy songs from the London stations, but how for the three or four weeks over which the season extends the hop fields of Kent are like a miniature hell upon earth. Between the conventional picture of the hop-picking which the papers give and the actual scenes there is as much difference as between the grace and charm of a Gainsborough and the vice and squalor depicted by a Hogarth. The conditions are those of Whitechapel at its worst, unchecked by the police.

A PROBLEM FOR NATURALISTS.

The Rev. Theodore Wood, worthy son of a worthy father, has been discussing the point as to whether birds and animals perform what we regard as marvellously sagacious feats, from instinct, or by exercising reasoning faculties. He inclines to the latter theory, and in so doing will find other naturalists on his side, and, perhaps, even more against him. Where does instinct end and reason begin? The problem has not yet been solved. Instinct, we are told, is the accumulated knowledge of thousands of generations of birds or animals, stored up in nerve-cells ready for immediate use as occasion may require. What is the faculty which enables birds to escape the telegraph wires? When the electric telegraph was first installed, birds killed themselves by thousands against the wires. Indeed, so great was the mortality that the Lord Lonsdale of the period would not have them on his estate, because of the damage done to his birds. It required all the diplomacy of Edmund Yates to win him over to the reform. Birds do not now kill themselves against the wires; they perch and rest upon them instead.

RUM BIRDS.

Instinct can hardly be said to apply to this case, unless it be that the instinct for self-preservation is capable of immediate application to any set of circumstances. Even so, it would seem that a bird, which bruises itself to-day against the wires, remembers to-morrow and reasons it out that a repetition of the collision will bring repetition of the hurts, does some hard thinking. The story is told that a bird at which a gun was pointed suddenly fell dead. The marksman, being something of a naturalist, opened the bird, and found that it had died of a ruptured heart. Either that was a wonderful coincidence, or that bird had died from shock occasioned by the sight of a weapon which it knew meant death. Raise a walking-stick to your shoulder, and point it at a group of rooks, and the latter will rise as one bird, and fly, cawing in consternation, out of range of the supposed gun.

A FOSTER-MOTHER.

The voice of New Zealand's farmers is raised against the birds sent out from the Motherland to clear up the caterpillars. The feathered police have turned rogues, and turned to a diet of fruit instead of that originally spread before them. A strange example of what a bird will do was witnessed last year in an aviary in which the writer is interested. A forlorn chicken, sole survivor of a hapless brood, was put for company into this aviary, and, after vainly making advances to love-birds canaries, nuns, bullfinches, and what not, laid siege to the heart of a matronly dove, which consented to mother it. The chicken fluttered and worried, and, for all its foster-mother's preening and smoothing of its fluff, would not be satisfied until it had been fed. It worried and cheeped and bustled about the beak of the dove until the latter did actually seize an earwig and break it up with its beak, a some contribution to the meal of its adopted daughter.

THE PHOTOGRAPH.

The fond mother wished to have a photograph taken of her six-year-old son, and accordingly bore him off to a photographer the other afternoon. Arrived inside the studio, he began to cry uproariously. Something unpleasant had suggested itself to his youthful imagination, and he would not be pacified. For quite half an hour he filled the place with his howls and determinedly refused to be kept in the chair. "But, Bobby," said his mother, "the gentleman isn't going to hurt you. Just smile and keep still a moment, and it will be all over before you know." "Yes, I know," replied the youngster amid his tears; "that's what you tell me at the dentist's."

PAPER SPOILING.

Mark Twain, like many other men who live by writing, does not love blacking paper for its own sake. He makes the confession in this month's chapter of his "autobiography" in the "North American Review":—"It was quite natural (he writes, or rather dictates) that I should think I had written myself out when I was only 50 years old, for everybody who has ever written has been smitten with that superstition at about that age. Not even yet have I really written myself out. I have merely stopped writing because dictating is pleasanter work, and because dictating has given me a strong aversion to the pen, and because two hours of talking per day is enough, and because—but I am only damaging my mind with this digging around in it for pretexts where no pretext is needed, and where the simple truth is for this one time better than any invention, in this small emergency. I shall never finish my five or six unfinished books, for the reason that by 40 years of slavery to the pen I have earned my freedom. I detest the pen and I wouldn't use it again to sign the death warrant of my dearest enemy."

THE DOWAGER EMPRESS OF CHINA.

A lively account of the personality of the Dowager Empress of China is given by an American writer, who however, fails to state his authority for some of his facts. The Empress, we are told, is a painter (of fans) and a poet, but above all things she is a polished conversationalist. "Her rhetoric accords strictly with the nicest canons of the most correct taste. . . . "Chinese conversation in the Pekin Court circle is the very esotericism of talk, the accentuation of the syllable as much as the meaning of the syllable itself determining what is to be said and what it shall signify after it is said. There is an etiquette of attitude in this mysterious matter likewise. Simply to listen to Tsi Hsu, therefore, is to the literati to enjoy the greatest intellectual treat their world affords. She may be said to cease, for the time being, to speak in the character of Empress Dowager, and to become the first citizen in a republic of letters so finely governed that no Western mind can make head or tail of it."

THE SCOT "ABROAD."

The Scotsman in the land of strangers not only holds to his accent, as you noted yesterday (writes "B."), exile often strengthens it. There was a Scotch branch bank manager not many years ago about whom it was told that as a young man he came from Scotland with an accent so slight as to be a mere elegance. But as years passed by he grew more and more Scotch. He broadened his Doric, or rather sharpened it, aspirated it, and added r's to it, until in middle manhood he had formed one of the richest Scotch accents that ever made cashiers' scale-pans rattle.

DICKENS AND THE CUNARDS.

The Britannia on which Dickens travelled was one of four ships which formed the first Cunard fleet, and their names had the well-known Cunard termination. The others were the "Acadia," the "Columbia," and the "Caledonia." They were 270ft long, 34 1/2ft. broad, 22 1/2ft. deep, and of 1,150 tons each. The passage money on these vessels, including provisions and wine, was 34 guineas to Halifax and 38 guineas to Boston, with a steward's fee of one guinea. The firm came into existence in 1839, almost at the very beginning of the era of steam in the Atlantic traffic, and it was founded by three men bearing names which have been famous in the shipping world ever since. They were Mr. Samuel Cunard, who came to this country from Canada; Mr. George Burns, of Glasgow; and Mr. David M'Iver, of Liverpool. For an annual subsidy of £81,000 they arranged with the British Government to introduce a fortnightly service of steamers in the summer from Liverpool to Halifax and Boston and a monthly service on the same route in the winter. On one occasion, about two years after Dickens made the voyage, the Britannia became fast in the ice at Boston. It is recorded that "no sooner was it understood that the mail was imprisoned than the public spirit of the whole of the city was roused and a large sum of money was instantly subscribed for cutting a canal seven miles long and a hundred feet wide through the ice." The British Post-office offered to pay the expense of cutting the canal, but the people of Boston would not accept any money.

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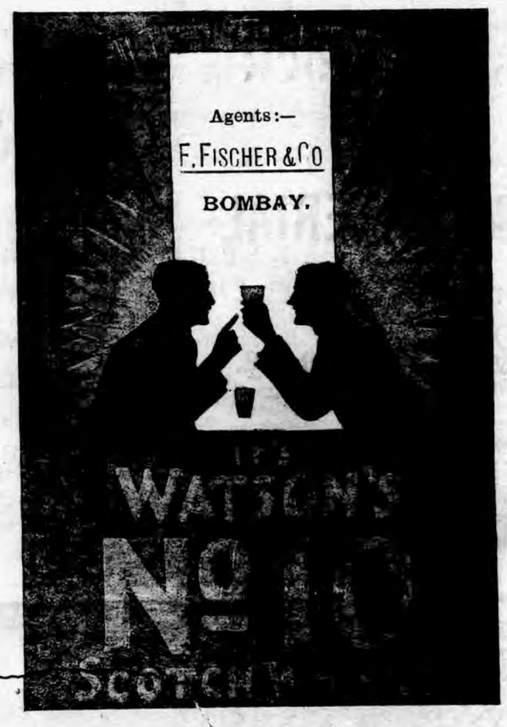

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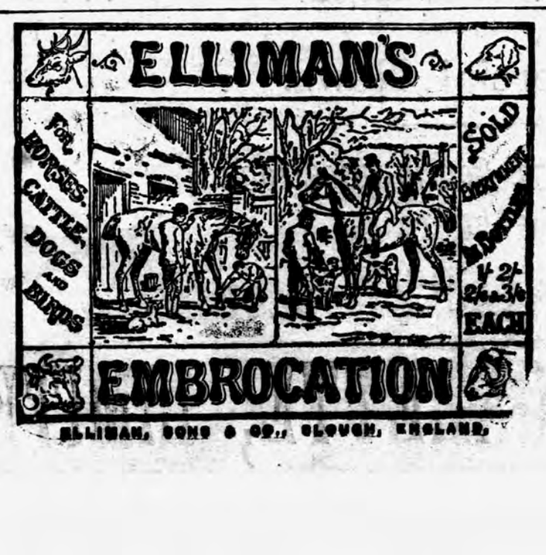

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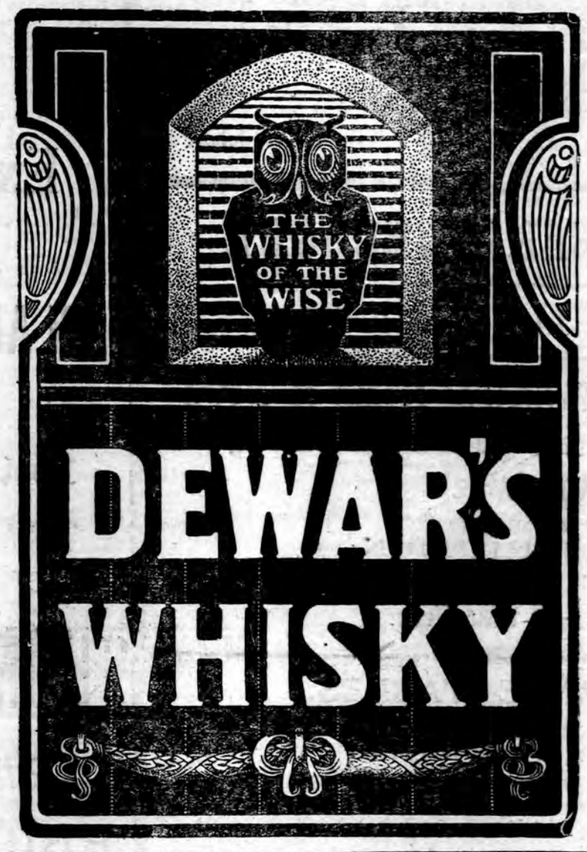

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